

MASON'S



Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

IF THE EYES

ARE THE WINDOWS OF THE SOUL
YOUR GLASSES
ARE THE WINDOWS OF
YOUR PERSONAL
APPEARANCE.
N. LAZARUS,
Optician,
12, Queen's Road C.

79

No. 19,632.

號二第百六千九萬一第

日十三月三年酉辛

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 7TH, 1921.

六拜禮

號七月五年十國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

JUST LANDED

ALLSOPP'S
BRITISH
PILSENER BEER

BREWED AND BOTTLED AT
BURTON-ON-TRENT.

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SPORTING CARTRIDGES, 12, 14,
and 20 bore, loaded with the Sportsman's
favorite powders—E. O. and SMOKELESS
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FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

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PEAK TRAMWAY CO.

LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS
2.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
9.30 " " 11.30 " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. " 2.30 " " 10 " "
2.30 p.m. " 5.00 " " 10 " "
5.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS
8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.30 p.m.,
9.50 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS
Extra Car—12 midnight.

SUNDAYS
7.30 a.m.,
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " 10 " "
12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. " 5.00 " " 10 " "
5.30 " " 8.00 " " 10 " "
8.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS
As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,
Des Voeux Road.
Season and youth tickets available for
all cars, not already full, running at the
time stated in the Company's time-tables,
but not for special cars can be obtained on
application at the Company's Office. No
season ticket will be issued until payment
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or
by Cheque or Comptroller Order registered
as Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, JANUARY 24th, 1921, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 11	No. 8	No. 7	No. 9	No. 11	No. 12	No. 11	No. 17	No. 12	No. 13
	Local	Local	Through	Local	Through	Through	Through	Through	Through	Through
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.
CANTON (Via New Two)	dep.		8.00		8.45		8.90			
KEEL LONG	arr.		8.11		8.50		9.00			
			8.17		8.55		9.05			
Shen Chua	arr.		8.25		8.60		9.10			
			8.30		8.65		9.15			
Shen Chua	dep.		8.35		8.70		9.20			
Shen Chua	arr.		8.40		8.75		9.25			
Shen Chua	dep.		8.45		8.80		9.30			
Shen Chua	arr.		8.50		8.85		9.35			
Shen Chua	dep.		8.55		8.90		9.40			
Shen Chua	arr.		9.00		8.95		9.45			
Shen Chua	dep.		9.05		9.00		9.50			
Shen Chua	arr.		9.10		9.05		9.55			
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PLASMON

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"Plasmon" is of INESTIMABLE VALUE as a food for all classes of workers. —Dr. Virchow, Berlin.

POLICE BATTLE WITH ARMED ROBBERS.

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER AT SHANGHAI.

BRITISH DETECTIVE WOUNDED: TWO CHINESE DETECTIVES KILLED. ONE WOUNDED.

ONE ROBBER SHOT, FOUR CAPTURED.

The N. C. Daily News of April 29th says:—

The long immunity of foreign members of the Shanghai Police Force from serious assault by Chinese was again broken yesterday, when, in a dramatic affair at a Chinese lodging-house, Detective Sub-Inspector J. W. Prince, of West Hongkew Station, received a bullet wound, fortunately not very dangerous. "Bad as this was, it was, unfortunately, the least serious part of the affair, for a Chinese detective was killed in the house and two others wounded, one so badly that he died yesterday evening, whilst a member of the gang the police were after was also killed.

AN UNLUCKY JEST.

Prince, who is the well-known game shot and billiard player, was shot several years ago in another affair with armed robbers, his injuries then being considerably more serious and it is a curious fact that, only on Wednesday night, some friends were joking with him in a club about the affair and he said: "Well, anyway, they won't get me again. I learnt enough then to see that no other Chinese gets a shot at me." Within 12 hours he was being taken to hospital, wounded by a bullet that had missed the base of his spine by a fraction. The news will be welcomed that the injury was not sufficiently serious to confine the popular detective to hospital; indeed, he was out again during the day, assisting further in the inquiries.

THE SUNDAY STREET PROTOTYPE.

The story of the outrage recalls the famous Sunday Street affair in London, of which it was a reproduction on a small scale. The many gangs of desperadoes, armed and otherwise, who commit felonies and escape arrest do not fool the police quite so much as many people may be well-known and can be identified, the real trouble being to find them when they get into hiding in the rabbit warrens of the side streets of the Settlement. For a long time the police of every station have been following clues for the capture of a notorious gang, wanted for many crimes and the lines were being drawn close in.

A NEAT ARREST.

Prince received reliable information that a scout or head of the gang was living in a house in Canton Road. It was out of his district, but the police do not waste time on little niceties of etiquette in such matters, so Prince set out early yesterday morning, with Detective Sergeant Robertson and a number of Chinese detectives, to raid the house. Here everything favoured the police and the wanted man found himself handcuffed before he quite knew what was happening.

THE REST OF THE GANG.

Though making but a solitary capture, Prince gained valuable additional information to the effect that more of the gang were living at a lodging-house, No. 49, Pakhoi Road, to which place they hastened. In view of what subsequently happened, it is more than likely that a warning was transmitted by one of the mysterious methods of communication of which the Chinese are masters, for the police, instead of taking the gang at a disadvantage, were themselves surprised. Leaving the captive in the charge of Robertson and two or three Chinese detectives, Prince entered the house with the rest, about 6.30 a.m. Built in the rambling style of all Chinese houses, it offered every obstacle the police could have hoped to avoid. However, they located the room where the suspects were, the door of which was fastened.

FUSILLADE OF PISTOL SHOTS.

It is not quite clear whether one of the police burst the door open, or whether it was suddenly unbolted from inside. At any rate, of a sudden there came a fusillade of shots, to which Prince replied. He was wounded, but he managed to shoot and kill the man who brought him down. Then one of the Chinese detectives did a very plucky thing. It is a maxim of the police that, on raids, the first man into a room shall immediately get to the farther side of it, in case there is another way of exit. This man had only been transferred to the detective branch this week and had not passed the tests which permit of a detective being armed, so he did not carry a pistol, but he rushed across the room as he had been taught and was shot dead by the robbers.

A FIERCE MELEE.

Meanwhile, detectives had grappled with men who fired from their beds. Two other Chinese detectives were wounded, one so seriously that, from the first his life was despaired of. After the first volley, the men in the room made a rush for the street, during which one was clubbed by an officer and held, whilst two others were caught by detectives outside. It cannot be said for certain how many men there were in the room, but it is thought there were at least two others. The man Prince shot still held a pistol when his dead body was picked up. As soon as a report of the affair reached the Central Station, the Chief Commissioner and Chief Detective Inspector Burnside hurried to the scene, whilst the chief of the detective force, Mr. W. Armstrong, went to see that Prince got every attention possible. The senior officers found every evidence at the lodging-house of a terrible fight having been put up and it was obvious that the gang were a desperate lot and made a determined effort to escape arrest.

TWO GALLANT CHINESE.

The police say that the first detective killed was a very promising man and one of the smartest in the force. He was Yang Lau-ling, No. 82. He was a Mohammedan and if the sect can make arrangements, he will probably be buried this afternoon, with all the honours due.

the man who died later from his wounds was Yih Tuh-oon, No. 28. He was a man of whom the police were especially proud. Joining the force in 1911, he has acquitted himself so well that the ordinary record card has proved insufficient to hold details of his many commendations. His conduct has been brought to notice and rewarded time after time by his exploits, including the capture of foreign housebreakers and the bringing to justice of a pirate gang.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE INQUEST.

Later in the day Magistrate Yui and Mr. Jacobs held an inquest on the first Chinese detective and the robber who were killed. A verdict was returned that the detective met his death through being shot by armed robbers, a rider being added to the effect that, "as deceased was killed in the performance of his duty as a police officer, it is recommended that suitable provision be made for his dependants." In the case of the robber, death was due to shots fired by Sub-Inspector Prince, for which the Court attached no blame to him, but praise.

Det. Sub-Inspector Prince, who was able to attend and give evidence, said that two Chinese detectives preceded him into the room and grappled with the robbers, who were in bed. During the melee one of two of them rushed out. Witness endeavoured to fire at these men, but realized that it was impossible to do so owing to the detectives being in too dangerous proximity. A man shot at witness and tried to pass him. Witness stepped to one side and the shot went over his shoulder. After taking cover behind a projecting wall, witness fired a shot and struck the man, who was trying to leave the room, but withdrew the pistol as the chest and shoulders of another man were showing behind the wall. Witness waited for a few seconds and fired two shots at the man, who then fell down.

SHOT FROM BEHIND.

It was impossible to enter the place that way without being shot, so witness tried to get in by another door. He moved about four paces and heard a shot from behind, which struck witness. The robber who fired dropped from the roof into the alleyway. Four of the robbers had pistols and several escaped in the melee. It was stated by the police that five men and two women had been arrested in connection with the affair.

LEADER CAPTURED.

Already the police have discovered how it was that the lodging-house gang got the better of them in the opening exchanges in the Pakhoi Road affair. It appears that one of the men arrested, who is a fellow of splendid physique, a compact mass of muscle and brawn, is the actual leader of a very dangerous gang—a very clever lot of scoundrels, too. One of the Settlement detectives gives it as his opinion that this gang, as a whole, or in small parties, has been responsible for practically every armed robbery that has taken place in the Settlement for several months past.

TRACED FROM SHAOHSING.

Some while ago they were concerned in a desperate affair at Shaohsing and they knew that Shaohsing detectives had succeeded in tracing them to Shanghai. Therefore, they never stayed anywhere without having sentries posted. Thus it was that, when Detective Sub-Inspector Prince's party raided the lodging-house and summoned the inmates of the gang's room to let them in, they were of the opinion that the Shaohsing men were after them.

The sentry looked over the visitors through a chink in the door and, seeing a foreigner, it was decided that the only thing was to fight for it. Thus it will be the more appreciated what a great service Prince has done in breaking up the gang. The leader aforementioned was not at first recognized, though his record was well-known, for he had given a false name. He has since been identified. The man Prince shot has also been identified as the man who shot a theatre proprietor in Haining Road, recently. Further examination of the room in which the robbers put up their great fight showed it to be a regular shambles and it was scarcely possible to step anywhere without walking through blood. Five people are known to have been shot, one of the detectives being absolutely riddled with bullets and it is believed other men who escaped were also probably hit.

RUSSIAN REPRESENTATION IN CHINA.

A COMMERCIAL TREATY WANTED.

The Chinese government has been informed by Dr. Koo, Minister to London, that he has been verbally informed by M. Krassin, Soviet Representative to Great Britain, that if there is no objection on the part of the Peking Government, the Soviet Government in Moscow will dispatch a Russian Soviet Mission for the negotiation of a new commercial treaty between China and Soviet Russia on the basis of the Russo-British commercial agreement. M. Krassin adds that M. Younin's Mission in Peking represents only the Far Eastern Republic, which is independent from Soviet Russia, and Moscow desires separate representation in China.

THE OLD STYLE OF CEMENT BIFOCALS

with their disgusting and annoying dividing line has been supplanted by a new lens with two foci called Kryptok invisible bifocal lens. The upper portion of the glass for distance and the lower for reading, ground from one single piece of glass. The Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co, Refracting & Manufacturing Opticians—the most competent optical manufacturing establishment in the Colony—located in 53, Queen's Road, Central manufacture this kind of invisible bifocal lens on all prescriptions in either regular or Toric forms.—ADT.

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ANGLO-SAXON business man, Trained Engineer, twelve years' Oriental experience, is desirous of associating with well established concern as partner or executive. Would consider investing capital. Address, Suite 70, NARA HOTEL, Japan. [589]

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THE HONGKONG OPTICAL CO. LTD. 53, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL. MANUFACTURERS OF THE MOST COMPLETE OPTICAL MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COLONY. LOCATED IN 53, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL MANUFACTURE THIS KIND OF INVISIBLE BIFOCAL LENS ON ALL PRESCRIPTIONS IN EITHER REGULAR OR TORIC FORMS.—ADT.

INTIMATIONS

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 9th day of MAY, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Coronation Road, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lots	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Acres	Annual Rental	Upset Price
1	Kowloon, at Coronation Road, Kowloon	708	708	25	1,354

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 9th day of MAY, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Lung Road Extension, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lots	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Acres	Annual Rental	Upset Price
1	Kowloon, at Lung Road Extension, Kowloon	1,578	1,578	108	2,405

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**POLICE WHISTLE NUISANCE.
CAUSING UNNECESSARY ALARM.**

A constant source of annoyance—the blowing of police whistles, for slight reason—was complained of again before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Magistracy, yesterday.

Inspector Willis charged a Chinese with disorderly conduct by blowing a police whistle in Queen's Road West, near No. 7, Station, after midnight.

The defendant said that he engaged a couple of rich men for two lady friends. The coolies refused to take them. When he remonstrated with them, the coolies threatened to assault him. That was why he blew the whistle.

Inspector Willis, on the other hand, said that the police version of the story was that the defendant assaulted a rich man and chased him blowing a police whistle. Although the defendant was not drunk, he had had a few drinks. Every man in the station turned out in answer to the whistle.

The defendant said that had he been assaulting the coolie, he certainly would not have blown the whistle to get himself into trouble.

The defendant was ordered to pay a fine of \$3 and sign a bond in the sum of \$100 to be of good behaviour for twelve months.

**CONCEALMENT OF OPIUM.
A DECOY CAPTURED.**

The unlawful possession of opium was the subject of two charges heard by Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Magistracy, yesterday. In the first case, the man who was stopped with opium concealed in his girdle, said that he was engaged by a travelling trader on board the s.s. Kwong-chow, from Wuchow, to carry the drug for him. The man followed him at a distance, and when he saw the police intervene he made off. The defendant added that had he known that the parcel contained opium, he would not have undertaken the job.

A fine of \$1,800, or, in default, six months' hard labour was imposed.

The next defendant, who also had opium concealed in his girdle when boarding the steam launch *Sunlee*, said that he picked up the drug on board the ship on which he was travelling.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$80, or six weeks' hard labour, and ordered the confiscation of the drug.

**TONS OF CARTRIDGE CASES.
RUSSIAN CONSIGNMENT FIGURES
AT THE MAGISTRACY.**

A case in which a Chinese is charged with having in his possession "eleven tons of ammunition; to wit, cartridge cases," without a licence from the Captain Superintendent of Police, was mentioned at the Magistracy, before Mr. R. E. Lindell, yesterday afternoon.

A further charge is preferred, of having described the cartridge cases incorrectly, for the purpose of obtaining an export permit from the Superintendent of Imports and Exports.

A remand was ordered until Friday next.

Under the local Ordinance, cartridge cases are "ammunition." The cases forming the subject of the charges were not ammunition in the ordinary, or deadly, sense of the word; they had no firing cap. They were part of a consignment of fifty tons, from Russia.

**A SHANGHAI INSURANCE
CLAIM.**

Judgment was delivered in H. M. Supreme Court, at Shanghai, last week, by Mr. Skinner Turner, Acting Judge, in the case of the Dah Fong Silk Estate against the British Dominions and General Insurance Co. An outline of the case was given by us last week.

Mr. Reader Harris appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. H. Linson Ward for defendants.

The Judge concluded his lengthy judgment as follows:—The position I arrive at is this; the defendants upon whom the burden of proof lies have satisfied me that the enormous disparity between the claim and fact is evidence of fraud; it is not suggested that the plaintiff could have asked for judgment on the ground that there was no evidence of fraud before me. Then the plaintiff must answer that, and he endeavours to do so in the manner I have described.

Has he succeeded? He offers no explanation of the disparity; he sticks to his story that he himself believes it to be correct. It seems to me that the question I have to put to myself is this: Can it be said that a man who puts forward a claim for goods valued at over £40,000, when in fact the value was under £11,000, did so actually and honestly believing his claim to be true; the parties who made up the claim being the really responsible people; in the event of no explanation of the disparity being offered? To that question I can see but one answer and I, therefore, hold that the defendants have established their case and I give judgment for them with costs.

His Lordship said he had no power to grant costs on the higher scale.

**DR. SUN'S INAUGURATION.
A DESCRIPTION BY A POLITICAL
DISCIPLE.**

Canton, May 5th.

Practically every Cantonese man, woman, and child appeared in a happy mood in the old City of the Rams, to-day, to honour one of their distinguished and patriotic provincials, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, upon his inauguration for the second time as the President of the Republic of China, replacing Hsu Shih-chang, the illegal head of the government at Peking, whom the Cantonese have never acknowledged and many other Chinese do not recognize as the Chief Magistrate of the land.

Early eight o'clock in the morning President Lin Sun of the National Assembly in Extraordinary Session in Canton arrived at the former Military Government Headquarters, presenting to Dr. Sun Yat-sen the election certificate calling him to unify China and establish a free and constitutional government which will promote liberalism and democracy. The citizens gathering outside the building heard of the formal change from military to the presidential form of government immediately following the ceremony from the firing of fire-crackers. The Chinese Navy first brought from the North to the South by Dr. Sun Yat-sen was the first organized force to greet the new President, the famous Navy band being the first body to blow for the success of Dr. Sun's administration, the musicians entering the Presidential House soon after the departure of the presiding officer of the National Assembly.

At no time has the gallery of the Kwangtung Legislative Building been occupied by such a unique assemblage of well-known persons as to-day, when ladies in their charming gowns and ministers, generals, former governors of many provinces in China, leading Cantonese citizens assembled to watch the President take his oath of office before the members of the National Assembly of the Republic. More than two hundred Members of Parliament, representing twenty-one provinces and other territories, including some overseas Chinese, were in their seats at the Legislative Hall before 9.30 o'clock in the morning, the time when President Lin Sun of the Senate mounted the platform to take his seat behind the desk of the Speaker.

President Sun Yat-sen was soon escorted to the platform by the Secretary of the National Assembly, four army and four naval officers in full uniform accompanying the Chief Executive into the hall. They, however, did not remain inside the hall long, as house regulations could not permit their presence when the legislature is in session. President Sun, in full civilian dress, took a seat behind and left of the Speaker. After the Assembly was called to order by the Senate President, Dr. Sun complied with the sign of the Assembly Secretary to salute the flag, the band playing the national anthem, all persons present standing at attention.

The President was given an ovation by the legislators in the hall and the spectators when he stood in front of the speaker's desk to repeat his oath to obey the Constitution of the Republic.

The ceremony which occupied ten minutes was concluded by President Lin Sun of the Senate delivering a short message of greeting to the new President and declaring the meeting adjourned.

President Sun Yat-sen reviewed the troops on the North Parade Ground following the inauguration at the National Assembly. Every division and contingent of the Army was represented at the parade.

Returning to the Presidential House at eleven o'clock, Dr. Sun received congratulations from the official group, officers of the Army and Navy, and provincial and municipal officials.

The active participation of more than thirty thousand persons, including detachments of the Army, Navy, Police, and Militia, and students, boy scouts, civic labour, and political organizations. Lion dances, dragon crawling, floats displaying the ancient, present, and future order of things formed the larger part of the parade. The President and Mrs. Sun viewed the parade from the balcony of the Financial Building for four hours. Before the arrival of the parade President and Mrs. Sun were hosts to several hundred leading citizens and their ladies at luncheon at the Financial Building.

The inclemency of the weather did not spoil the parade. The gorgeous embroidery and fancy paper articles, and the appearance of the scores of labour unions and their colour signs received particular attention at the reviewing stand.

No unpleasant incident was noted in the parade, as everybody on the streets seemed to be willing to facilitate the success of the day. The greater part of the parade was controlled by boy scouts, who left a patrol in front of the reviewing stand to see the safe departure of President and Mrs. Sun for home before being discharged from duty.

The illumination along the river front in the Canton Harbour was a brilliant affair. Fire-works from the many specially erected towers added to the beauty of lighted launches and house boats sailing to and fro. President Sun and party viewed the scene on the Pearl River and the lantern parade along the Bund from the balcony of the Municipal Building where his son, Mr. Ho Sun, the Mayor of Canton, was post to a number of friends and officials.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

**ATTEMPTED POLITICAL
MURDER AT SHANGHAI.**

ALLEGATION THAT DR. SUN
INSTIGATED THE PLOT.

The trial in the Mixed Court at Shanghai of one Vong Chi-ming, for alleged conspiracy and attempting to murder General Li Kuan-yun, formerly Tschun of Szechuan, and latterly of Kwangtung, was productive of some lively interchanges between Mr. R. M. Linbarger, counsel for the prisoner, and Mr. Y. S. Zia, prosecuting on behalf of the police.

When the General said that he wished to live in Shanghai in order to be free to study, and was neither afraid of the Northern nor Southern factions, Mr. Linbarger asked why he could not pursue his studies in Chinese territory. General Li said he failed to understand why counsel should put this question.

Mr. Linbarger: Because we have to pay rates here to maintain such people. Mr. Zia promptly objected to this insinuation.

In further examination, witness said he was appointed Governor of Shensi by President Li Yuan-hung. Dr. Sun Yat-sen had not helped him to get the appointment. He resigned the office of governor of Kwangtung because there was no peace in the province. Witness thought Dr. Sun was the leader of the Kuomintang. Dr. Sun's people were neither witness' friends nor his enemies.

To the question did he like Dr. Sun, witness replied that he held no opinion in the matter.

Mr. Linbarger: Then do you think it is fair to charge Dr. Sun Yat-sen with instigating this alleged assassination against you?

Mr. Zia: He is not charged with it.

Mr. Linbarger (to Mr. Zia): You have already charged him. I want a withdrawal of the allegation which has been made by you and General Li.

With some indignation counsel asked the Bench to recall that the prosecution had charged Dr. Sun Yat-sen with the alleged assassination. Dr. Sun was being defamed.

The Assessor: It is not necessary to defend him on that charge. Never mind the nationalist party, that you represent, now.

Mr. Linbarger asked Mr. Zia publicly to withdraw "all unprivileged defamation and libel against Dr. Sun Yat-sen."

Mr. Zia replied that he would not. There was plenty of evidence to show that the alleged assassination was instigated by Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Mr. Linbarger: I know the difficulty felt on the part of the Court, but I want to say here publicly that if Mr. Zia and the General will not take the opportunity to retract, the matter will not end in this court.

The Assessor: We are at present trying Vong Chi-ming.

In answer to the Court, General Li said he was not at home when his secretary was shot. This man had been with witness for several years.

The hearing was adjourned.

SHANGHAI TRADE.

Messrs. Ilbert & Co.'s (Ltd.) Piece Goods Market Report says:—

The improved tone which we were able to record in our last issue has continued throughout the week, a simultaneous demand being experienced from both the Northern and Yangtze markets as well as from the neighbouring province of Chekiang. Quite a considerable business has been done in local Sheetings and Drills while White Shirtings and Fancies have been taken to a lesser extent, resulting in a more or less general stiffening of values, more especially for bleached cloths of which the statistical position is daily becoming heavier. In fact it is a question whether there will not be an acute shortage of these goods before the autumn even at the present slow rate of absorption, as it is impossible to procure shipment of new material from Lancashire before August, which means October arrival here, and even then only at prices that show a loss of about £1.50 to £2.2 per piece on today's market.

The position of the Dyed and Fancy trade is also beginning to show some indication of improvement, but unfortunately the same cannot be said of Lancashire Greys, which are still being neglected for the coarser but decidedly cheaper local and Japanese cloths.

Reference has been made in the press during the past few days to the fresh influx of enormous quantities of shoddy copper coins to this market, resulting in a further fall in value of this already sharply depreciated token. The currency of the country is already in such a deplorable and chaotic state, and its effect upon the purchasing powers of the people is so injurious that it is becoming urgently necessary to put a stop to the activities of the various Provincial Mint officials who turn these coins out by the million for their own personal profit at the expense of Chinese and foreign traders alike.

Among those who enjoyed the programme of the day, the parade in the afternoon particularly, was the Grand Old Man of China, Dr. Wu Ting-fang.

NO JUBILATION IN HONGKONG.

Usually when there are jubiliations in Canton we get some corresponding manifestations in Hongkong; but on this occasion there were no public demonstrations whatever, and except for the display of a little hunting here and there and entertainments we understand, in the labour clubs there was little sign of jubilation. The Government prohibited order-firing, etc., and these were loyally obeyed.

**LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN
CHINA.**

THE GROWTH OF UNIONS.

Writing in the *Far Eastern Fortnightly* Mr. Ta Chen, University Fellow in Sociology at Columbia University, says regarding industrial conditions in China:—

Although national labour organization, as the term is understood in the United States, is just making its appearance in China, local organizations for the welfare of the worker are numerous. These organizations are of two types—antiquated and modern. The native organization, little influenced by foreigners, is old. On the farms, the labourers usually form into small groups of anywhere from 25 to 100 men, under the direction of a headman and his assistants. When labour is needed, the employer makes a contract with the headman, who sends him workers for the job. The headman collects bills and divides gross receipts with his men on an agreed ratio, which varies in various communities. As the headman usually knows local conditions well, his information on employment and labour is accurate.

In the absence of labour employment bureaus, such as exist in the United States, this organization, though antiquated, is highly useful for lessening unemployment in seasonal labour such as agriculture. In trades, apprenticeship is still in practice in many industries. When a youth wants to learn a trade he goes to his master, who furnishes him food and lodging. The apprentice lives there and works for the master for three or more years. During this period he gets a nominal pay or perhaps none. The masters in a particular industry organize the guild, which by its elective officers looks after the welfare of that industry. The apprentice may be initiated to become a member of the guild when the term of apprenticeship expires.

THE SPIRIT OF COMBINATION.

Labour organization on a modern basis is of recent growth. Before the revolution of 1911, the railway workers, miners, and cement *employes* of Tongshan, Province of Chihli, numbered more than 6,000. Prompted by gregarious instinct and perhaps animated by a desire for self-elevation, they established a general meeting place for reading purposes and amusements. Then the revolution came. Enthusiastic workers saw urgent need for a closer organization to meet new conditions. The Tongshan Labour Union, composed of some 800 members, was then formed. For a time it wished to affiliate itself with the Labour Party of Shanghai, which intended to be a national organization. Failing in the attempt, the Tongshan Labour Union resolved to devote its entire energy to the welfare of the working men in the community. Among other things, it provided for a reading room, a monthly publication devoted to labour and industrial problems, evening classes for the workers, and a lecture group on sanitation, health, and personal hygiene. Unfortunately political and social unrest in recent years have shaken the foundation of the organization, and the union has undergone reorganization several times.

Still newer types of labour organizations are the Progressive National Labour Union and the Chinese Returned Labourers Union. Both absolutely refuse to have anything to do with politics. They set out to achieve two main things—the education of the worker and the increase of wages. Unlike the other Labour organizations, they are not involved in the student movement, nor do they show sympathy in the agitations by merchants in many cities. Their chief aim is to gain mutual aid among the workers; and this they believe can be obtained only through educational uplift of the working class. So far as we can judge, they are neither socialistic nor unintelligently radical.

**THE PHILIPPINE BOOK-
KEEPING LAW.
A CHINESE PROTEST.**

The following is the text of a resolution passed by the Peking Chamber of Commerce, recently, in connection with the new Philippine book-keeping law:—

Whereas, the legislature of the Philippine Islands has passed a law known as "H.R. No. 658," making it illegal after November 1st, 1921, for any persons, company, firm or corporation, engaged in business in the Philippine Islands to keep their books of account in a language other than English, Spanish, or any one of the native dialects, and providing heavy penalties thereof, and

Whereas, the operation of such law may result in the disorganization of business and industry of our fellow countrymen in the Philippine Islands, who either as employers or *employes*, do not speak as their native tongue, English, Spanish, or any one of the native dialects, and

Whereas, our fellow countrymen residing in the Philippine Islands form a great portion of the present population of the Philippines, and have made important contributions towards the advancement and prosperity of the Philippine Islands, the Chinese language, as a maker of equity, should be recognized as one of the official languages of the said Islands, and

Resolved that we, the Peking General Chamber of Commerce, do pledge ourselves to support the cause of our fellow countrymen trading in the Philippine Islands so as to secure from the Government due protection of their interest.

SUMMER DRINKS.

STOWER'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL ... \$1.10 per bottle

" " " UNSWEETENED \$1.10 " "

" CLOUDY LEMON SQUASH ... \$1.10 " "

" CLARIFIED " ... \$1.10 " "

" LEMON JUICE SYRUP ... \$1.25 " "

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BARGAINS left.

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37

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

SHOULD weather conditions cause a doubt as to the GYMKHANA being held on SATURDAY, 7th May, the Committee will decide at 11 A.M.

Those interested are requested to avoid ringing up to the Hon. Secretary if possible, as the information will be obtainable from

The Causeway Bay Stables... Tel. 64

The Racecourse... Tel. 239.

The Racecourse... Tel. 906

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB

THE SECOND GYMKHANA MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at the HAPPY VALLEY, on SATURDAY, MAY 7th, commencing at 3.30 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-price. The Stewards invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, May 4th, 1921. [895]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 44th ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, May 27th, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1920, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 14th to 27th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Hongkong, May 5th, 1921. [903]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 55th ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, May 27th, 1921, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1920, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th May to 27th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Hongkong, May 5th, 1921. [904]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 52nd ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, May 27th, 1921, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1920, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th May to 27th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Hongkong, May 5th, 1921. [905]

FOR SALE.

BRUNSWICK STANDARD ICE MAKING PLANT.

Capacity—4 tons per 24 hours.

No. of Ice Cans—96.

Weight of Block 120 lbs., size 8 1/2" x 15" x 42".

Compressor—100 H.P. 40" dia., 9 1/2" face.

Speed—180 R.P.M.

Atmospheric Ammonia Condenser—12 pipes 19 ft. long. Complete with Ice Tank and Accessories.

ASIO

One 20 B.H.P. Motor to provide power for above plant.

Further details and specification may be obtained from—

ACEAL/REISS & CO.,
No. 3, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong.
Hongkong, April 22nd, 1921. [845]

STEAMERS FOR SALE.

UNDER instructions received from THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, LONDON, Offers are invited for the purchase of the following Ex-Enemy Steamers:

Name of Steamer	Gross Tonnage	Net Tonnage	Build
HANLEY	750	517	1906
ANGEL	1813	1301	1903
CROWLEY	1845	1055	1903
WONGHUI	1777	1115	1906
MANILA	1790	1108	1904

Terms of Sale and full particulars may be ascertained on application to and permits for inspection will be issued by Messrs. BOUTLAND & Co., Singapore; Messrs. BULLOCK BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., Rangoon; Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Hongkong; and the undersigned.

SEALED TENDERS should be lodged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Calcutta. The Tenders which must be sealed, will be opened at Calcutta on FRIDAY, the 17th JUNE, 1921, and must be valid for 14 days after that date.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
16 Strand Road, CALCUTTA. [844]

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INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

WE have just received a small consignment of "DUNHILL" SHELL BIRAR PIPES, of various shapes. Inspection invited.

TABAGUERIA FILIPINA,
Queen's Road Central. [894]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between JOHN OWEN HUGHES and ANDREW FORBES carrying on business as Merchants and Commission Agents at Prince's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, under the style or firm of HARRY WICKINS & Co., has been dissolved as from the 30th day of April, 1921, so far as concerns the said ANDREW FORBES, who retires from the said Firm. All debts due to and owing by the said late Firm will be received and paid respectively by the said JOHN OWEN HUGHES, who will continue to carry on the said business under the style or firm of HARRY WICKINS & Co.

JOHN OWEN HUGHES,
ANDREW FORBES.

Dated the 2nd day of May, 1921. [892]

CHINA COAST OFFICERS' GUILD AND MARINE ENGINEERS' GUILD OF CHINA.

MEMBERS of BOTH GUILDS are requested to attend a COMBINED MEETING at the Guilds' Offices, Sailors' Home, On SATURDAY, May 7th, 1921, at 3.00 P.M. Sharp.

Business.

To consider certain propositions received.

For C.C.O.G. and M.E.G.C.
W. J. STOKES,
Branch Secretary, M.E.G.C. [898]

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the pavilion of the Club on TUESDAY, the 10th May, 1921, at 5.30 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following resolutions which were passed at an Extraordinary general meeting of members held on the 14th day of April, 1921:

1. That the present Hongkong Cricket Club be wound up, and the Committee be authorised to take all necessary steps for the purpose.
 2. That the Committee be authorised to register a Company limited by guarantee not exceeding \$100 per member, on the terms of the Memorandum and Articles of Association which will be submitted to the Meeting.
 3. That the Committee be authorised to assign and hand over to the new Company, when registered, all the assets of the Club.
- By Order of the Committee,
L. S. GREENHILL,
Hon. Secretary. [899]

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Constitutional Reform Association of Hongkong will be held in the old Chamber of Commerce Room, City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, 11th day of May, 1921, at 5.30 p.m., for the following purposes:—

To receive the Report of the Committee and Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1920.

- (1) That all non-Chinese members of the Legislative Council be elected.
- (2) That a larger electoral body be adopted in the case of all such non-Chinese members, with the exception of the Representative of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.
- (3) That there be an Unofficial majority on the Legislative Council with such safeguards as are provided in the Constitution of Ceylon.
- (4) That a petition be sent to the House of Commons asking for the support of the Members in securing the above change in the Legislative Council.

To consider, in conjunction with the Members of the Kowloon Residents' Association, any resolution which may be moved in regard to the increase of House Rates, and any other Municipal matters.

To elect the Officers and Committee for the ensuing year.

By Order of the Committee,
L. M. WHYTE,
Hon. Secretary. [891]

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

MONDAY,

MAY 9th,
at 8.15 P.M.

ORGAN RECITAL.

Vocalist:
Miss A. M. BOWEN-SMITH. [883]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of May, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit of passing the following resolution:

1. That the Directors of the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION be and they are hereby requested and authorised by and on behalf of the shareholders of the Company to take the steps necessary for the introduction of an Ordinance into the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hongkong and for the enactment of the same by the Governor of Hongkong with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof to effect the amendments necessary to the Ordinances under which the Company is incorporated and carrying on business so as to allow of the capital of the Company from 20 millions of dollars to be increased to 50 millions of dollars.

2. That the Capital of the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION be forthwith increased from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 by the creation of 40,000 New Shares of \$125 each to be issued at the price of \$70 on the terms after mentioned. Shareholders on the Eastern Register to pay for their allotments at the rate of exchange for the Company's demand Bills on London on the day on which the instalments are due.

3. That the said New Shares be in the first instance, in such manner as the Directors shall prescribe for that purpose, offered to shareholders in the proportion of one New Share for every three shares of which on the 25th day of May, 1921, Shareholders are registered, and that any New Shares not accepted by Shareholders within the time limited by the Directors for that purpose be disposed of and allotted by the Directors in such manner and at such price as in their discretion they shall think best in the interests of the Company.

4. That the payment of the sum of \$70 per share for each of the said New Shares be made as follows, viz.:

- 1st instalment of \$25 on the 1st day of July, 1921.
- 2nd and final instalment of \$45 on the 1st day of October, 1921.

5. That the Directors issue to Shareholders, holding shares less than or not a multiple of three, a fractional certificate in respect of each share less than three or in excess of a multiple of three and allot one New Share to every person who shall produce three or more such fractional certificates on or before the 1st day of July, 1921, and pay the first instalment in respect thereof.

6. That, after payment of the first instalment, and pending payment of the remaining instalment, Scrip Certificates in such form as the Directors may determine be issued in respect of such New Shares entitling the holders on payment of the remaining instalment, and subject to such other terms as may be approved, to the right of voting and otherwise as the Directors may prescribe, to be registered as the owners of the shares respectively represented by such Scrip Certificates.

7. That interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum be allowed out of the profits of the Company on instalments paid in advance of the dates when the same become due, and that registered holders of Scrip Certificates in respect of such New Shares to participate in future dividends on an equality with the old shares, in proportion to the instalments paid, up and from due dates for payment of same.

8. That interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum be charged on each instalment not punctually paid, and be paid with each such instalment.

9. That all moneys received from premium on the said New Shares be added to the Sterling Reserve Fund.

For THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, April 28th, 1921. [897]

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTIETH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on THURSDAY, the 19th MAY, 1921, at Noon.

The TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER of Members of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th May to the 19th May, both days inclusive.

At this Meeting a Resolution will be proposed dealing with the remuneration to the Consulting Committee.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 28th, 1921. [876]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Offices, St. George's Building, on SATURDAY, 21st MAY, 1921, at 11.20 A.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1921, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 21st May, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries.

Hongkong, May 4th, 1921. [897]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

"E"

THE PREMIER SCOTCH

of the Far East.



Popularity maintained by its EXCELLENT QUALITY NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HONGKONG.

BIRTHS.

TAYLOR.—At Shanghai, on April 27th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. C. TAYLOR, a son.

FABIAN.—At Chefoo, on April 29th, to Mr. and Mrs. S. P. FABIAN, a son.

MOORE.—At Shanghai, on April 28th, to Mr. and Mrs. JOHN R. MOORE, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HARVEY.—HARRIS.—At Shanghai, on April 27th, Surgeon Lieutenant Commander GERALD S. HARVEY, M.B., Royal Navy, and PHYLLIS ADELE HARRIS, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. HARRIS of Shanghai.

DEATH.

DORMAN.—At Shanghai, on April 29th, to Mr. DORMAN, brother of Mrs. G. DITTRICH, aged 78.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX RD., C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 7th, 1921.

THE AMERICAN MISSION TO THE PHILIPPINES.

PRESIDENT HARDING's appointment of Major-General LEONARD WOOD and Mr. CAMERON FORBES to proceed to the Philippine Islands on a special mission has been greatly exercising the minds of Japanese journalists. Some of the Japanese newspapers have been writing of Major-General WOOD as the new Governor-General of the Philippines, which is certainly premature. He has come to the East on a special mission but what the mission is we have not yet seen stated with sufficient definiteness to preclude speculations of a widely different character. It is assumed in some quarters that it is purely military; in others that it is entirely political. The only thing the guidelines are agreed upon is that the Mission has great significance and is "highly important." One of the Japanese papers recently had a dispatch from San Francisco which declared that Major-General WOOD's mission is in connection with the establishment of a "Pacific Policy" by President HARDING, and the "launching" of a great scheme of fortifications and naval dispositions for the defence of the Philippines and the other American possessions in the Pacific—a sensational story enough for circulation in Japan at a time when the

two Powers are at variance over the future status of the strategically important little island of Yap. We are told that authoritative denials have been promptly forthcoming from Washington of the report that General WOOD's mission is more largely military than political.

There are very good grounds for accepting the statement that one, if not the only, purpose of the mission is to study and report on the Filipino demand for full independence. America has held out this promise to the Filipinos from the very beginning of American occupation, in the days of President McKinley. Each succeeding President of the United States has reiterated the promise though in terms which have been disappointing to the Filipino politicians who anticipated that American occupation would be of much shorter duration than has proved to be the case. Consequently, whenever there is a Presidential election in the United States there is a campaign inaugurated by the Filipino politicians to remind the United States of its promises. President WATSON's message to the Filipino people was in these terms: "We regard ourselves as trustees acting not for the advantage of the United States but for the benefit of the people of the Philippine Islands. Every step we take will be taken with a view to the ultimate independence of the islands and as a preparation for that independence." It may not be possible for the other trading countries to recognise in American protection of the Philippines a philanthropy unadulterated by any thought of advantage to the United States, but there is no reason to doubt that America is sincere in the wish to give the Filipinos their independence, when their fitness to be entrusted with the responsibility has been proved. The latest definite expression of that wish is to be found in the Jones Act passed by Congress in June 1916, in which it is declared that "it is, as it always has been, the purpose of the United States to withdraw their sovereignty over the Philippine Islands, and to recognise their independence as soon as a stable Government has been established." President WATSON's administration took a long stride towards that object by granting a very comprehensive measure of self-government. The Filipino politicians claim that the stage has been reached when a full return of the sovereignty of the islands can be made. Some time ago the Filipino legislature voted a million pesos to carry on the campaign for independence in the United States, and we may suppose that one of the fruits of the campaign is the dispatch by President HARDING of this special mission to investigate and report to him on the subject. Major-General WOOD is no stranger to the Philippines. Some years ago he was Governor of the Moro province and later Commander of the American troops in the Philippines. He has also been the Governor-General of Cuba. Mr. CAMERON FORBES, who accompanies him on the mission, is even more intimately acquainted with the Philippines and its problems, for he was for many years Governor-General of the Islands prior to the Filipinisation of the Government and is peculiarly fitted to judge of the progress and development—or the reverse—as many Americans allege—that has taken place in the last six years. Military considerations cannot be overlooked in any decision to give the Filipinos complete independence, and an essential preliminary would be some international guarantee that the integrity and independence will be recognised and preserved.

The English mail, which had been announced for yesterday, is arriving this morning.

The Fukien Provincial Assembly proposes to build five main roads in the province.

Sir Reginald Gamble, chief inspector of the Salt Revenue Department at Peking, and Lady Gamble, are proceeding home on furlough.

Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Moxon proceeded on their voyage home from Shanghai on the last inst. by the Empress of Russia. Mr. G. W. Beswick was also a passenger.

The Japanese light cruiser Nagara, of 5,770 tons has been launched at Sagami. The Nagara has a speed of twenty-three knots an hour and carries seven 14-inch guns and eight torpedo tubes.

At the Hankow Spring Race Meeting, Mr. Dupree had 18 winning mounts, including one dead heat. Mr. Dalgaro rode five winners, including his victory on Challengier in the champions.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the burial of Napoleon Bonaparte who died a century ago. The French flag ship Montcalm, and the British warships in harbour were "dressed" in honour of the occasion and at noon a salute was fired.

The Japanese paper Mainichi says that, in view of the general situation in the Far East, the Japanese have decided to accelerate the construction of five new gunboats to be commissioned for guard duty on the Yangtze.

A Chinese paper states that the Civil Governor of Hupeh proposes to open up Wuchang as a port within the next six months. The Controller of the Port Administration has been instructed to make the necessary preparations.

A bureau has been created in the Japanese Department of Home Affairs to direct the campaign for acquainting the people of Japan with sanitary measures. An appropriation of ¥25,000 has been made to finance the investigation of conditions.

A Chinese woman living at No. 47A, Chain Road, was admitted to the Government Civil Hospital, on Thursday, suffering from opium poisoning. She is alleged to have taken the drug in order to commit suicide. She is making a good recovery.

The Water Return issued yesterday showed that on May 1st there were 1,031.12 millions of gallons of water in storage on the island, and 298.52 millions of gallons at Kowloon. In both cases the quantity was larger than on the same date last year.

Mr. D. K. Grady, the chief of the Foreign Trade Department of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, has announced that he is organizing a trade excursion of leading business men to the Far East. The date of their departure is not yet fixed.

Whether the GYMKHANA will be held this afternoon will be decided at 11 o'clock this morning if the weather conditions cause a doubt on the subject. The attention of those interested is drawn to a special announcement in the first column of this page.

The annual inspection of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps was to have been held on April 30th, but as Major-General Kirkpatrick, G.O.C., Hongkong, was unable to be present the function was postponed. It was understood that Major-General Kirkpatrick would visit Shanghai very shortly for the purpose.

While the inmates of a madhouse in Chaiwan Gap were asleep, early on Friday morning, ten robbers, three of whom were armed with knives, forced an entry. After threatening to kill anyone who attempted to give the alarm, they asked for money, and when none was forthcoming, they stole clothing to the value of \$13.

The first attempt ever made in Japan to place baseball upon a commercial basis is being made by the promoters of the Yokohama Baseball Company (Kabushiki Kaisha Yokohama Yakyu Dan). The promoters are now seeking subscribers for that part of the capital stock of ¥1,000,000 which they have not subscribed among themselves.

The Japanese authorities have decided to introduce the gold standard of currency in the leased territory of Kwantung from October next. The decision has evoked strong protests from the guilds at Dairen, and, according to the latest papers from Dairen, business on the Produce and Currency exchanges had been suspended for many days.

In connection with the Interport Cricket Match, the Shanghai Entertainment Committee, consisting of Messrs. Murik Deeks and Warren, is arranging a variety entertainment to be held at the Olympic Theatre on the night of May 24th (Empire Day). The visitors will be the guests of the S.C.C. one evening at the Lyceum Theatre, and there will be a dinner to both teams at the Shanghai Club after the match.

Leading members of the Shanghai Golf Club last week entertained Mr. J. D. Gaines, atiffin. In presenting Mr. Gaines with a large and handsome silver bowl, Dr. Ivy referred to the esteem and respect in which their guest was held. Mr. Gaines's connection with the Shanghai Golf Club, he said, had extended over a good many years, and in 1910 it was recognized by members that his abilities should not be lost sight of, and he had been elected a member of the General Committee. Mr. Gaines left for home by the Empress of Russia.

Shipping and Engineering understands that an action will shortly be instituted in which the owners of the s.s. Arratoon Apear will be plaintiffs and Messrs. The China Navigation Company, Ltd., will be defendants. The action arises from the collision in the Whangpoo on February 17th between the Arratoon Apear and the China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Yingchow, in which the Arratoon Apear sustained serious damage to her port bows, which were stove in, and the Yingchow received damage to her bows and a broken hawser-pipe. The amount of the claim is said to be Mex. \$10,000.

Referring to the new law in the Philippines which will compel Chinese firms to keep their accounts in Spanish or English, the Peking Leader points out that, if not repealed, it will mean that all except a very few of the 15,000 Chinese houses that carry on 50 per cent. of the business of the Islands will be forced to close their doors. The largest houses will not be affected, because they already keep their books in English or Spanish. But the small retail shops that in a large majority of cases provide the only contact between the outside world and the small villages and hamlets—are conducted by men who know how to write only Chinese and whose volume of trade does not justify the employment of English or Spanish and Chinese speaking book-keepers—even if such were available in sufficient numbers. It is also pointed out that the effect on the general trade of the Philippines will be enormous, as these Chinese are practically the only salesmen working outside Manila.

MIDDLE EAST PROBLEM:

MR. CHURCHILL'S PROBABLE SOLUTION.

REPARATIONS CRISIS:

MR. LLOYD GEORGE DEFINES ALLIES' POLICY.

MINERS' STRIKE OUTLOOK.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE AND NEW ZEALAND.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MIDDLE EAST PROBLEM.

MR. CHURCHILL'S PROBABLE SOLUTION.

London, May 6th.

The Daily Telegraph states that as a result of Mr. Churchill's visit to Egypt a clear cut policy is likely to be drawn up for the Middle East, propounding two principles, namely, the establishment of an Imperial aerial route from Europe, over India, to Australia, and, secondly, the organisation of the Middle East as a chain of native autonomous States, feudally related to Great Britain. Further proposals are that Mesopotamia shall become the rendezvous of the Imperial aerial forces, which will be a paramount factor there. The aerial routes from England to the Dominions and other possessions will pass over the Tigris plains and the Euphrates.

An independent Arab State of Mesopotamia is to be created forthwith, with a native prince as the head. The candidature of Emir Faisal, in this connection, will be recommended to the Arabs as the most suitable ruler.

The main budget is to be independent of grants from the Imperial Exchequer. On the other hand, it is expected that a substantial sum is obtainable from Mesopotamia for the maintenance of an Imperial contingent, which, it is proposed, shall be reduced to 24 battalions and then to 12 within a year. When the Air Force is definitely organised, it will take over the policing of the whole area, and the garrison will be reduced to a brigade.

The railways built during the war will, probably, be put in private hands, after realising the expenditure upon reconstruction. In this connection, £30,000 will be expended in 1921.

A native armed force is to be created to work with the Imperial garrison.

The mountainous regions inhabited by wild Kurdish tribes will be a separate autonomous province, and the country beyond the Jordan is to remain an independent Arab State under the provisional government of Emir Abdullah, assisted by British advisers.

A definite *modus vivendi* will be arranged with Palestine and French Syria. The organisation of Palestine will be continued on the present lines.

MINERS' STRIKE.

MOST SIGNIFICANT SIGNS.

London, May 6th.

Strong efforts are being made to arrange, at least, a temporary coal settlement. It is reported that the miners would accept Sir Arthur Duckham as an arbitrator. In this connection, Members of Parliament are placing fresh proposals before the Government, which, it is hoped, would lead to developments during the week-end. Sir Arthur Duckham was a member of the Sankey Coal Commission in 1919, when he presented an independent report.

On the other hand, Lord Milner is widely named as a suitable head of the suggested impartial tribunal.

In the meanwhile, the Northumberland miners are urging the acceptance of Government's offer, and the miners in Derby, Nottinghamshire, Durham and Lancashire are evincing an earnest wish to resume work. Altogether, the fresh signs are most significant.

WAGES REDUCTION.

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.'S NOTIFICATION.

London, May 6th.

A New York message says that the American Express Company has notified a revision of wage schedules to all branches of labour, and says that it will, probably, be compelled to withdraw the whole of the 35 per cent. increase granted in August.

CLAIMS UNDER PEACE TREATY.

NEW ZEALAND DECISION.

Wellington, May 6th.

The New Zealand Court of Appeal has given a decision the effect of which is that as the United States has not assumed any obligations under the Versailles Treaty it cannot claim for itself or its nationals any rights under the Treaty.

The point arose in connection with a safety razor patent.

INTERNATIONAL RUBBER EXHIBITION.

TO BE HELD NEXT MONTH.

London, May 6th.

The Fifth International Rubber Exhibition is being held at the Royal Agricultural Hall from June 3rd to June 17th. Already forty British and foreign countries and over fifty associations and firms have secured space. Important international congresses will be held, including the first international congress on tropical products, such as vegetable oils, cocoa, etc.

PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

POSITION OF WOMEN.

London, May 6th.

The Presbyterian Assembly has resolved to admit women to eldership and deaconship, and approved in principle the admission of women into the ministry.

"CULTURED" PEARLS.

EXPERTS' ADVICE TO PUBLIC.

London, May 6th.

A series of private meetings of jewel merchants indicates the uneasiness with which the introduction of the cultured pearl is regarded. Pearl values have become involved, as the beauty of the Japanese product is admitted. The question of the legality of the sale of cultured pearls will be debated at a meeting arranged at the London Chamber of Commerce for to-day. In the meanwhile, experts are assuring the public that the cultured pearls, which have been for years on the market, are detectable, owing to their yellowish green colour, and they advise owners of Oriental pearls not to sell them at panic prices.

EARLIER CABLES.

STEPS FOR PROTECTION OF PUBLIC.

London, May 6th.

A stir has been caused by the "cultured" pearls revelations. The Gems Trade Section of the Chamber of Commerce, in a statement, says that a special trade committee is taking steps to ensure a definition of "pearls" for the protection of the public, and has decided that "cultured" pearls ought to be so described under a penalty. French gem dealers have already warned the public and state that guilty merchants are liable to prosecution for fraud, entailing severe penalties.

OUTLOOK IN IRELAND.

MR. DE VALERA "EXCHANGES VIEWS" WITH SIR JAMES CRAIG.

London, May 6th.

A Belfast telegram states that Sir James Craig and Mr. De Valera met to-day and exchanged views as regards the future of Ireland. Sir James Craig has called a special meeting of Ulster Unionists for to-morrow to discuss the situation.

"AN OPTIMISTIC FEELING."

London, May 6th.

"An optimistic feeling prevails in Dublin regarding Sir James Craig's meeting with Mr. De Valera, which occurred there on Wednesday. Sir James Craig reported Mr. De Valera's views to the Viceroy, Viscount Fitz Alan, who immediately left for London. Hopes are expressed that the irreconcilables will not spoil the outlook.

SENSATION IN DUBLIN.

The news of the meeting between Sir James Craig, the Ulster leader, and Mr. De Valera, the so-called President of the Irish Republic, has caused a great sensation in Dublin, where it is described as the most important event in Ireland since Easter, 1916, and opinion generally connects the meeting with Lord Derby's recent visit, also with the arrival of Viscount Fitz Alan, the new Viceroy. Ulster Unionists believe that the meeting must have been inspired by some new advances from the Sinn Féin organisation, and it is pointed out that Mr. De Valera's electoral manifesto declares that Sinn Féin stands for "such devolution of administration and authority as would make for satisfaction and contentment among all sections of the people"—language certainly less sweeping than used previously.

CENTENARY OF DEATH OF NAPOLEON.

CEREMONY AT THE ARC DE TRIOMPHE.

Paris, May 6th.

The celebration of Napoleon's centenary opened with a military and naval display at the Arc de Triomphe, in the presence of M. Millerand, the various Ministers, Marshals Foch and Pétain, and Lord Hardinge and other Allied representatives. The thousands who marched past the tomb of the Unknown Warrior were companies from regiments who fought in Napoleon's campaigns, and carried standards bearing the names of Austerlitz, Jena, and other battles.

CRICKET.

AUSTRALIANS COLLAPSE.

London, May 5th.

At the close of play the Australians had scored 130 (Armstrong 51). A complete collapse occurred after lunch, a hot sun affecting the wet wicket. Douglas, who had scored 6 wickets for 64, Mr. Robinson's eleven scored 150 for one. Hobbs, who retired hurt, made 85 in a brilliant, chanceless innings. Jupp scored 21.

LATEST CABLES.

REPARATIONS PROBLEM.

VIEWS OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

Paris, May 6th.

Considerable satisfaction is expressed at M. Briand's declaration, last evening, that the Allies are now almost completely agreed. The mobilisation of part of the 1919 Class is proceeding.

According to the latest news, Germany will be given until May 13th to comply with the Allies' demands, failing which the Ruhr region is to be occupied that day.

The French Government has awarded the British Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.—Havas.

EARLIER CABLES.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH IN PARLIAMENT.

London, May 6th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George, in opening the reparations debate, said that strong Allied action was necessitated not merely by Germany defaulting, but by her general attitude, and the growing indications that she did not intend to carry out her obligations. She was beginning to challenge her responsibility under the pressure of public opinion. She had been invited to make an offer to discharge her whole claim, but that offer, when it was at length made, was so inadequate as to constitute a contemptuous defiance of the Treaty. The only thing left was to allow the Treaty to function.

Mr. Lloyd George then gave details of the financial proposals cabled on May 3rd, and emphasised that an important concession was made by not allowing interest on unpaid bonds to accumulate against Germany. He hoped that it would have important effects. He believed the demands handed to the German Ambassador that morning were fair, just and moderate. The German people had refused to face disagreeable facts, but they must be confronted with a more disagreeable alternative. He emphasised the nature of that alternative by picturing what the occupation of the Ruhr region, Germany's great pre-war arsenal, meant, saying that with the Ruhr area gone industrial Germany would wither. He said that France was prepared to march on May 1st, but she realised the force of an appeal to give Germany full opportunity to consider the findings of the Reparations Commission. Germany must make up her mind to realise that there was no alternative but acceptance. He deprecated impatience with the attitude of France, whose position was not our or Italy's.

Mr. Lloyd George dwelt on the forbearance of the Allies during the past two years. Making every allowance for Germany's difficulties she had undoubtedly defaulted as regards disarmament. Her most satisfactory, but there were still too many machine-guns and rifles unsundered, while the existence of irregular military organisations was "disquieting because they were capable of becoming the nucleus of a formidable army, thus preventing France and Belgium from settling down. Germany had also defaulted as regards the trial of war criminals, the position in that connection being quite unsatisfactory, especially as the Allies had made very substantial concessions to Germany.

Dealing with the London Conference's proposals, Mr. Lloyd George pointed out that the question of whether the financial result of these proposals would be higher or lower than the Paris proposals depended entirely on German prosperity. If German exports did not improve it would be considerably lower than the Paris proposals. If German exports improved, the result would be higher. He said that the value of the export trade now would be about £1,000,000,000 and 25 per cent. on that basis would be £250,000,000.

A special Commission, with its headquarters in Berlin, would be appointed to supervise its collection. Receipts from this and other revenues would be hypothecated to pay interest on the bonds issued. Probably, Germany would be able to pay an equivalent of £150,000,000 yearly in gold marks for the first two or three years, but, if German prosperity developed, much more considerable amounts from the certificate would be available, and the advantage of the Allied scheme was that they would be available in a currency equal to gold. Concluding, Mr. Lloyd George said that the Allies realised the difficulties of Germany, but that they were faced with a public opinion against the acceptance of Germany's obligations. It would be a good thing for the German people themselves to be brought up sharply and told firmly and distinctly that unless they accepted this, the Allies must and would—(cheers)—take action. He was not talking in the language of menace, but of practical common sense.

Lord Robert Cecil's views.

In the debate which ensued, Lord Robert Cecil said that the British were of the opinion that Germany's attitude towards reparations had been incredibly stupid. The maintenance of an Anglo-French friendship was immensely important. Pending the full establishment of the League of Nations, he appealed to France to frame a policy, and particularly to model her language, to avoid a cooling of Anglo-French feelings.

Mr. Asquith's commendation.

Hearty commendation of the proposals was voiced by Mr. Asquith, who said their great merit, in contradistinction to their predecessors, was that they followed the machinery of the Treaty. He most emphatically declared it would be a criminal mistake, which would never be forgiven in the world's history, if the

opportunity were allowed to pass of accepting a really reasonable method of discharging a legal and moral obligation of which the actual extent and scope could not be measured by pecuniary compensation. Mr. Asquith appealed to the House to unite and press those shortly to be responsible for taking momentous decisions, not to reject an opportunity which might not recur, and, what was important, enable the re-starting of the whole economic future of Europe and the world on lines of agreement.—(Cheers.)

LABOUR VIEWS.

Mr. Clynes warned the Government of the necessity of not supporting schemes aiming beyond the mere enforcement of reparations.

Mr. Barnes said the Germans had been presuming on the excessive leniency of some Britishers, but the latter were convinced that Germany's best service would be the facing of her responsibilities at this psychological moment. He asked the French duty to recognise that Labour the whole world over was increasingly taking an international view.

The Minister of War explained that the bonds would not be worth par, and must be marketed at a discount, if cash were required, but he expressed the opinion that it would be wise to market them, even at a considerable discount, in order that neutrals could absorb them. The bonds would then cease to be in the character of an enemy debt, but would become part of Germany's external debt. General Seely insisted on Great Britain supporting France, while the United States stood out of the Anglo-French line.

The discussion was noteworthy for its general approval of the reparations scheme.

London, May 6th.

The communiqué issued by the Supreme Council, cabled earlier, embodied the terms of the ultimatum to Germany.

UNITED STATES AND THE ALLIES.

New York, May 6th.

Practically all the papers, regardless of Party, favour the United States' acceptance of the Allied invitation to rejoin the Conference.

MANDATES COMMISSION.

ATTITUDE OF NOMINEES.

London, May 6th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Balfour stated that the Council of the League of Nations had invited representatives from the following countries to become members of the Permanent Mandates Commission: France, Sweden, the United States, Portugal, Great Britain, Belgium, Holland, Italy, and Japan. All the invited parties had accepted, except Governor Forbes of the United States, who was obliged to decline because he had accepted an official mission from the United States.

Replying to Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Harmsworth stated that the Government, on behalf of the whole Empire, was doing its utmost to expedite the ratification of the protocol for the establishment of an International Court of Justice. They were now consulting with the Dominion Governments concerning this. The protocol had not yet been signed on behalf of Australia.

THE BOXER INDEMNITY.

QUESTION OF FOREGOING FURTHER INSTALLMENTS.

For some time past, says the Osaka Mainichi, the Diplomatic Corps in Peking has been holding repeated conferences to consider matters relating to the payment by the Chinese Government of the Boxer Indemnity to the Powers. As the well known, the Allies consented to the suspension for five years of the payment of the Boxer indemnity by China in return for her participation in the war on their side. The term of suspension expires next year, but in the present financial state of that country it is impossible for her to meet the obligations devolving upon her. This raised the question among the members of the Corps Diplomatique whether something could not be done in the direction of relieving China of her financial burdens. The British Minister proposed that China should be given an extension of time so that she might pay the remainder of the indemnity due to the Powers within twenty-five years instead of twenty, as is now fixed. This view did not, however, obtain wide support. On the other hand, the Chinese authorities have started a movement aiming at inducing the Powers to waive their claims to this indemnity, so as to enable the Chinese Government to devote the money to the education of Chinese. The maintenance of a meeting with subject from a section of Japanese business men and scholars. In the Government circles in Tokyo also the view is said to be gaining ground that the term of suspension of payment should be extended for another year.

It is considered not unlikely that this idea of the extension of the term of the suspension of payment will finally prevail among the members of the Diplomatic Body. The Mainichi notes that some Chinese papers are giving publicity to a rumour that the Japanese Minister in Peking is the only person who is taking up an unsympathetic attitude towards the Chinese claim, but this, according to the Osaka journal, is a pure fabrication. It is added that the Dobunshi, or the Same Script Society, which has for many years been engaged in the education of Chinese, has already established a middle school at Shanghai for the Chinese students, and is contemplating building similar institutions at Hankow and Tientsin.

A denunciation by the defendants has been overruled by the Judge of the U.S. Court for China in the action brought by Mr. George L. Shaw, a British subject of Antang against Messrs. George Bronson Rea and Patrick Gallagher whom plaintiff is suing for the sum of Gold \$50,000 alleged to be damages suffered as a result of the publication of an article entitled "Asiatic Grip-Pain" in the Far Eastern Review, of which defendants are publisher and former editor respectively.

THE PRESENT POSITION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

PROSPECTS AND POSSIBILITIES OF INDEPENDENCE.

[BY W. F. C. DE TRAFFORD.]

The coming of General Wood has occasioned a great deal of discussion in Japan, much of which is beside the point, and which tends to make us forget the main object of the mission—the investigation of the present position in the Philippines, and an inquiry into the question of Philippine Independence. It is said that the Harding Administration wishes to settle the American policy once and for all; but whether this can be done is, of course, a moot point, since all policies must, more or less, be adapted to changing conditions. But whatever the result of the mission, we should remember that in sending men of the calibre of General Wood and Mr. Forbes, President Harding is sending out men of proved ability, and men who have already made good in the islands.

People in the Philippines, since problems are developing there which have, and will have a direct bearing on Japanese colonisation and expansion.

An American journalist recently remarked that, "Japan does not want the Philippines—she already has too great a coast line to defend." Such an argument should not, however, preclude discussion, since if they came under Japanese control, they could be much more easily defended than the outlying parts of several modern empires. In fact many exponents of Japanese expansion, have, with some justification, looked upon the long string of islands stretching from Japan to Sumatra, as a natural channel for economic, if not political, expansion, with Formosa as a first stepping stone; and in any case it is interesting to note how the chain seems to form a kind of political barrier reef between the Asiatic mainland and Australasia. Thus if, as has happened in the past, the centre of gravity of the commerce and politics of the world may shift in this case from West to East, such a barrier would be of vital strategic importance, with the Philippines as an importance centre position. These islands, of course, came under American control after the Spanish-American War as a result of the Treaty of Paris, 1898. After the early military Government, the first Civil Governor, and the islands were then governed by a Commission consisting of executive officers and others (under the presidency of the Governor-General), which formed an upper house of the legislature; and an assembly elected by the people on a limited franchise. Mr. Taft succeeded by Mr. Forbes in 1909, who was succeeded in turn by Mr. Harrison in 1913, who remained in power until this year.

The Harrison Administration marks the advent of a definite change of policy. We might say in brief that the early years of pacification were followed by a period of economic development in the islands during the Forbes Administration. Economic development was not neglected by Mr. Harrison, but he will be remembered chiefly in other directions. The policy which he was to follow may be best stated by quoting from the message which he took to the Philippines, from the President of the United States, in October, 1913:—"Every step we will take will be taken with a view to the ultimate independence of the islands, and as a preparation for that independence," Mr. Harrison himself amplified this by saying:—"It is my greatest hope that I may become an instrument in the further development of democratic government. To every democratic Government rests only upon the consent of the governed." With these political tags on his banner, Mr. Harrison (possibly with his tongue in his cheek), gallily embarked on seven years of consistent devotion to the policy he enunciated in his inaugural address. The Philippines were given a majority in the Commission, and this step was followed by the "Jones Bill" of 1916 which placed the whole legislative power in Philippine hands, subject only to the veto of, in this case, a highly sympathetic Governor-General. Then came the reorganisation of the executive departments of the Government, which put down the principle that departmental secretaries, with the exception of the Secretary of Public Instruction, must be citizens of the Philippines obtained by these measures responsible executive control, subject, of course, to the supervision of the Governor-General. Large numbers of Americans were adroitly got rid of by the inducement of substantial retiring allowances in a time of commercial boom, thus opening the way to the Filipinisation of the Government service. It is small wonder then that when Mr. Harrison left in March last, he was hailed at his farewell meeting, in flowery speeches of glowing periods, as the saviour of the race, and, as one Filipino gentleman phrased it, "greater than Cecil Rhodes, greater than Lord Cromer, and greater than Lord Curzon." But in places where Europeans gather, one hears scarcely a word of regret at the passing of this great man. Of course, the political views of the Far Eastern business men on native questions must always be discounted a little, but it is at least significant that most of them in the islands regarded the Harrison policy with distrust and suspicion.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

But although the political side of his administration has been more in the limelight than the economic, yet it must not be forgotten that a great deal of sound economic development went on during his term of office. The Forbes administration is often generalised as a period of road development, yet the mileage of first-class roads has almost been doubled under Mr. Harrison. Improvements have also been made in port facilities.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE AND NEW ZEALAND.

New York, May 6th.

Mr. Massey, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, who has arrived at Victoria, British Columbia, en route for London to attend the Imperial War Cabinet, declared that the British Dominions bordering on the Pacific Coast must strengthen naval defence. There could be no objection to the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance as long as the Dominions were given the right to choose their own citizens. Any attempt to relieve New Zealand of the mandates for the Pacific islands or a change of policy as regards Samoa and other islands under New Zealand's charge will be intolerable.

CONTROL OF OPIUM TRAFFIC.

Geneva, May 6th.

The Consultative Committee on Opium Traffic has approved the questionnaire to be sent by the League to all the Governments, requesting full information as regards the steps they are taking to execute the provisions of the Hague Convention, also, as regards the production, distribution and consumption of the drugs with which the Convention deals. The information will serve as a basis for suggestions how to co-ordinate the work of combating the evils of opium and similar drugs.

BILINGUAL SYSTEM IN MALAYA.

London, May 6th.

In the House of Commons, Col. Wedgwood asked Mr. Churchill to obtain education statistics from Malaya relating to the success of the Johore system, teaching English concurrently with Malay, and further suggested an extension of the system to other States. Commander King, replying, said that the High Commissioner would be asked to supply the desired information. The English education officer at Johore was Mr. J. V. Thompson.

SPECIAL CHINESE ENVOY AT BIRMINGHAM.

London, May 6th.

The Chinese Mission, at the luncheon given by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, was welcomed by the Lord Mayor of Birmingham, Chu Chi-chien, in a speech referred to the hampering effects of inadequate means of accommodation (i.e. transportation) in China, and said that the object of the present tour was to study the English transport system.

The Chinese Minister, also, spoke, and commended the exchange of Chinese and British visits, which were calculated to foster commercial and international co-operation.

INTRODUCTION TO FRENCH LITERARY MEN.

Paris, May 3rd.

The Chinese President's Envoy was introduced by the French Minister of Public Instruction to a society of literary men, whose president M. Harcourt, in an address eulogized China's ancient literature.—Havas.

COUNT HAOSUKE MIGOUCHEI.

London, May 6th.

Colonel Count Haosuke Migouchi has arrived from France, where he had been on a special mission.

irrigation and agriculture, but the stimulation of war prices helped on enormously the development of the trade of the islands. Unfortunately, however, there was a great deal of unhealthy growth, and they are at present in a state of commercial stagnation. The banks have been badly hit; the parity of the peso is in a parlous state; and the silent oil mills on the banks of the Pasig stand out as material monuments of the period of boom. The U.S. Government has had to come to the rescue of the National Bank and unkind or cynical people whisper that the financial mess is welcomed as giving an excuse for more rigid control.

Thus if we look back, it is very evident that both the economic and political organisation have been imposed on the Philippines from above; and the main trend of outside opinion seems to indicate extreme doubt as to the ability on the mass of the people to look after their own affairs at present. Much doubt is cast on the moral stamina of the Filipinos, and it is pointed out that in most cases where they apparently make good, there is European blood present. Mr. Quezon replies:—"better a Filipino hell, than an American heaven," and while this may be good politics, it is undoubtedly bad economics. It cannot be a very comforting thought to Americans, that blood and treasure have been expended in the Philippines for the establishment of a Filipino hell. Mr. Quezon should also ask himself whether a Filipino State could exist in a state of economic isolation, and whether foreign capital and brains would consent to operate under such conditions.

So the Wood Commission will find the islands in a state of economic stagnation, but it will also find the Filipino politicians as active as ever, revelling in all the catchwords of modern democratic politics, and eager for the independent state, backed by American capital and protected by the American forces. But the outside observer finds amongst the foreign inhabitants the view confidently expressed, that we shall not see Filipino independence, at least not yet a while. Japan Chronicle.

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PRINCE OF WALES AS COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER. "AN OLD AND AN HONOURABLE PROFESSION."

The Prince of Wales presided over a company which numbered about 500 at a festival dinner in support of the Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution, in the Hotel Cecil, in March. About 500 annuitants are maintained by the institution, which has disbursed £500,000 on behalf of members incapacitated from earning a subsistence and on relief of widows of members. To carry on this work upwards of £17,000 a year is required.

Mr. Machin gave the toast of "The Chairman," whom he described as one of the greatest and most successful travellers on behalf of the Empire. Although the appeal had been issued with unusually short notice, the response, owing to the fact that the Prince of Wales had promised to preside, had been such as the most sanguine had not dared to expect (£21,000).

His Royal Highness, who was received with great enthusiasm, said: "This is by no means the first occasion that I have addressed a gathering of commercial travellers, and I also know your habit, after having enjoyed your dinner, of putting a penny in the box. (Laughter.) I have enjoyed my dinner very much to-night. I shall be delighted to put a penny in the box—(laughter and cheers)—and would put many more pennies in the box if you would let me off making a speech. (Laughter.) That your institution is flourishing I know from the figures which I have before me. Formed seventy-two years ago, in the last half-century the annuitants have increased from sixty to 500, and at the end of last year you had paid out to the members half a million of money. Those figures, I think, speak for themselves—(cheers)—but there are other points to which I would call your attention."

Your institution is thoroughly representative of commercial travellers. (Cheers.) With the help of donations from manufacturers and merchants, of whom we have several distinguished representatives here to-night, your institution is supported by commercial travellers for commercial travellers. (Cheers.) Your penny in the box habit produced over £3,000 this year, and from this fund you maintain not only the benevolent institution but also the Commercial Travellers' School, of which I was very proud to be chairman just before I left for Australia. (Cheers.)

You have every reason to be proud of this institution. You have every reason to be proud of being commercial travellers. It is an old and an honourable profession, and is famous for its esprit de corps. You travel everywhere throughout the United Kingdom. Sometimes you are asked to travel throughout the Empire and the world, and you carry, besides the bulletins of commerce, the news of the world. You are known, you are respected wherever you go, and it is only right that members of such a splendid calling should be welded into a common institution. It is equally right that every commercial traveller should belong to this institution. (Cheers.) I urge you to induce all those commercial travellers who do not belong to it to join at once.

BOY AND GIRL MORALS. LORD DAWSON ON PHYSICAL GROWTH.

The House of Lords, on March 9th, read a second time the Bishop of London's Bill to amend the Criminal Law Amendment Act by raising by age of consent for girls from 16 to 17, providing that reasonable cause to believe that a girl was of that age should not be a defence to a charge, and extending from six months to 12 the period within which certain prosecution must be begun.

A remarkable speech in criticism of the Bill was made by Lord Dawson, the physician. He said that while the sexual development of a boy after the age of 16 was slow and steady, it advanced in the case of a girl very rapidly and, in some instances, by leaps and bounds. The girl often became what he called a conscious, and sometimes even an intentional, sexual agent, and that being so, instead of the whole onus being thrown upon the youth with whom she offended, she should be held jointly to blame. Lord Dawson added that he would seek a cure for sexual evils rather in better education for the youth of the country and increased facilities for earlier marriage, and intimated that he would move amendments to the Bill in Committee.

THE SALE OF ADVOWSONS.

"THE ABOMINABLE SCANDAL."

The Bishop of St. Albans (Dr. Furse), in the March issue of the St. Albans Diocesan Gazette, writes strongly on the sale of livings in the Church of England. He says that "as things are now, the spiritual care of the souls of men, women, and children can be put up for auction and knocked down to the highest bidder. A man can be a hopelessly inefficient parish priest, an impossible person who knows nothing about his business, but if he happens to have a rich relation, wife, or father-in-law, or father, he can secure for life the cure of souls in a parish."

The Bishop adds that he recently announced that he intended to refuse to institute a certain clergyman (not in the St. Albans diocese) "if his wife presented him for institution," because she had bought the living when it was a matter of common knowledge that it was about to become vacant. The sale failed through a legal technicality, but Dr. Furse says he expected to have been brought into court over the matter, and that indeed he was "looking forward to the opportunity of exposing this abominable scandal of selling souls."

Dr. Furse, who was appointed to St. Albans last year, after a long episcopal experience in South Africa, announces that he intends to take the same line in any similar case in future. He says "it is a bad business and ought to stop."

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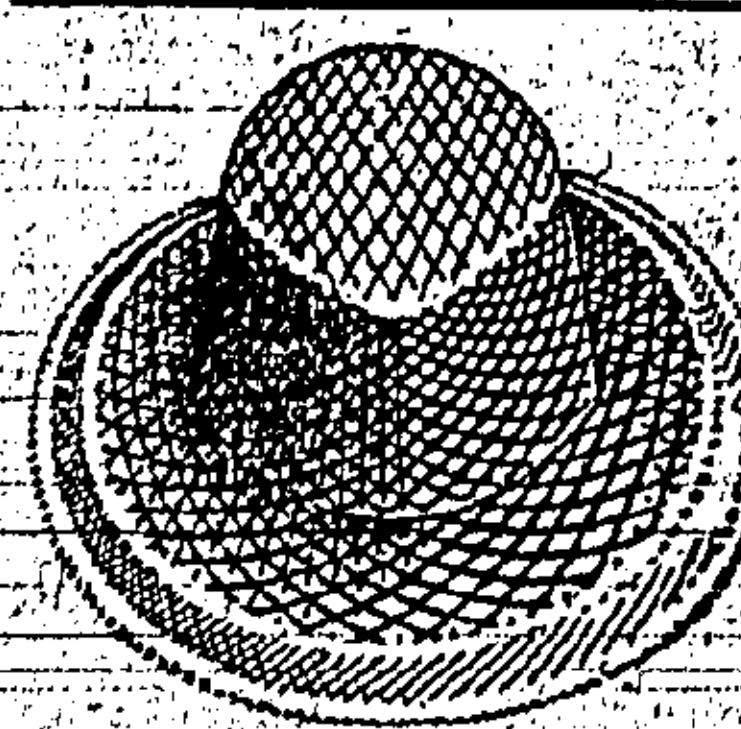
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One beautiful gesture might have lifted this civilization on to a higher plane and have given it a fresh lease of life—the gesture familiar to every public schoolboy in England of the victor holding out his hand.

—General Sir Ian Hamilton.

General Sir Ian Hamilton, the famous general and man of letters, has taken a remarkable occasion in which to rebuke the Diplomats for the Treaty of Versailles, and the striking words quoted above are from his rebuke.

The article from which they are taken appeared in a fine John Keats Memorial Volume, which Mr. John Lane has just published. He takes two lines from Keats, and uses them in this way:—

Beauty is truth, truth beauty—that is all
Ye know on earth and all ye need to know.

OUR YOUTH AND AN IDEAL.

Never, since Peter the Hermit preached, has our youth been so swept off its feet by an idea, says Sir Ian. Already the story seems too incredible to be put into words—the story that all eyes in those armies of 1914 were opened for awhile to Keats's Principle of Beauty.

The angel which beckoned to those boys who are dead was one whose visage was most beautiful. The whole sky had opened, and they saw her clearly. To each she showed something which made appeal to what best within himself.

I know that we strayed awhile after the mere simulacra of beauty; that "Ambition, pale of cheek and ever watchful," may at that very time have been climbing on to the bridge of our ship of State; that it was Adventure "with glowing hand" which cast the iron dice when cold Science should have set our steady course; that Glory, Romance, and a desire to be worthy of a woman's love had charmed vast numbers of the crew to sail, spellbound, over the "perilous seas."

I know, too—who better!—how many have emptied their veins into the Aegean so that the White Ensign might float over the Golden Horn—and yet—it is God's own truth that we turned to no vain imaginings when the struggle grew desperate and stark. These had been but Ministers leading us towards Hope.

In that darkest hour Hope upheld us in her arms: Hope of a better world; Hope of striking at the roots of war by some unheard-of act of magnanimity; Hope that the patrons of the War theatre might, from their dress circle seats, learn to understand the tortured minds of their Generals, the tortured bodies of their men; might use their moment of omnipotence—when we won it for them—to stop these miseries for ever by sowing, far and wide, visions, ideas of beauty which never but for our bright swords could be sown.

THE BLACK HEAVENS.

Hope, was our lodestar: Hope which, with all its uncompromising effectual strength, is yet, above all, a thing of beauty.

Who has quenched that new star of Bethlehem which still throughout the war went before the fighters giving them some respite from their pain? Why is it that peace has suddenly made the vaulted heavens as black as the socket from which some fiend has torn the eye? What have we done, with those gems of beauty Keats bequeathed to us still pulsating with his divine fire?

That star went west with our heroes: the machine-guns scythed them down; amidst the mists of death they disappeared; they bowed, they fell down, and with them sank their Star. The names of those who followed it are growing dark: politicians had the writing of their epitaphs and dead men have no votes.

When the Sun of Victory rose over the field of Armageddon we dreamed of a harvest of beauty. That field had lain fallow for four long years bedewed with the tears of a generation, ploughed and harrowed without ceasing by the iron implements of war. The soft bosom of Mother Earth had been wounded with hundreds, thousands, millions of cruel furrows: the tilth was rich—there was blood upon it; it was clean—there was not a weed on it.

DANCING DIPLOMATS.

So we dreamed of a harvest of beauty. "But, while men slept the enemy came and sowed tares among the wheat and went his way." While the diplomats danced with their typists the Devil was working with a will. So to-day, when winter is here, we turn to our granaries and find good seed still, thank God, but mixed with the tares of hatred.

Versailles, sorriest of sequels to a victory won by young enthusiasts over evil traditions; over ugliness; over the Emperors who had ridden rough-shod for so many years over Europe.

Here come in the words quoted at the head of this article.

A defeated enemy comes up to receive sentences, continues Sir Ian. He might have been told: Our bravest and best died to make the world a thing of beauty, so now in memory of their deeds and of their wish, let us be friends. Take back your gold; keep your lands; we want from you no blood money, only that you repair the wanton havoc you have wrought and so help us to realise the vision for which our young soldiers and your young soldiers also went out to war.

Could these three armies of the Central Striking Force come to life again now they would see that their banners have been dragged through the dirt, that instead of being "a thing of beauty" (Continued at foot of next column.)

**CUTICURA**
FOR HAIR AND SKIN
For promoting and maintaining beauty of skin and hair: Cuticura Soap and Ointment are unexcelled. Cuticura Talcum is an ideal powder, refreshing and cooling to most delicate skins.

[33-4]

**ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL**
HAIR HEALTH AND BEAUTY
Nothing will give you such a radiant healthy appearance as the use of ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.
Rubbed gently into the hair roots it affords a complete hair tonic food, preventing itching and loss of hair. Best for men, women, and children.
Golden colour for hair of Gray Hair. Restores the natural color of the hair. Sore Scalp, Itch, and Dandruff. Cleanses the scalp and keeps it cool and healthy.

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WHAT 2 MINUTES A DAY WILL DO FOR YOUR HAIR.
GREAT HAIR-BEAUTY GIFT.

1,000,000 HARLENE "HAIR-DRILL" OUTFITS FREE TO READERS.

EVERY woman and girl can double her beauty and attractiveness by devoting only two minutes a day to "Harlene Hair-Drill."

To-day all the leading actresses, cinema queens and society leaders make it a part of their daily toilet, and willingly testify to the hair-growing and beautifying results. Today you, too, can (and it is absolutely free) receive a small outfit of 3 outfits for postage and packing at once to your home.

So many women are now engaged in valuable but hair-injuring work—there are over 1,000,000 national workers abroad—that the proprietors of Harlene "Hair-Drill" have decided to make yet another gift to the women of the world.

This is really a "Free-Gift" for it includes:

1.—A bottle of "Harlene," the true liquid food and natural tonic for the hair.

2.—A packet of "Harlene" hair and scalp cleanser, "Creaser," Shampoo Powder, which prepares the hair for "Hair-Drill."

3.—A bottle of "Harlene" hair cream, which gives a soft, wavy, and healthy to the hair, and is especially beneficial to those whose scalp is inclined to be itchy.

4.—A copy of the new edition of the secret "Hair-Drill" Manual of Instruction.

It is wonderful what only a few minutes a day of practice of "Harlene Hair-Drill" will achieve in the cultivation and preservation of a glorious head of hair. Try it free for one week. Accept one of the 1,000,000 free 3-piece "Gift Outfits." Send coupon below with 2 stamps for return postage and packing "at once!"

"HARLENE" MAKES ALL THE DIFFERENCE.

In the course of a few days you will find every strand of your hair waking up to new vitality and strength. The hair will grow thicker and freer, and the scalp will be kept cool and healthy, as well as the delicate tips of the hair, which have been dried down, will grow again and your hair will rapidly take on a new luster of life and beauty.

Why not try this greatest of all secrets—"Harlene Hair-Drill"—at once? Write for the Free Gift to-day. Simply fill in the coupon below and enclose 2 stamps in stamps to cover postage.

Further supplies of "Harlene" and "Creaser" Shampoo Powders can be obtained as required from all Harlene and Drug Stores throughout the world. Any one of the preparations will be sent on receipt of six stamps extra for postage through from Harlene's Harlene Limited, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

Write your full name and address clearly on a plain piece of paper, plus this coupon to it, and post to—

Hongkong Daily Press.

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which will never pass into nothingness, the peace built upon their sacrifice has been a hideous thing, and so must pass away swiftly; that unless, even now at the eleventh hour, some touch of Celtic chivalry or English magnanimity can be wrought into its terms, their blood has been shed in vain and our names are writ in water.

INDO-CHINA**STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.**

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "HANGSANG" ... Tues, 10th May, Noon.

HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ... "TAKSANG" ... Wed, 11th May, 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN via SWATOW "WAISHING" ... Thurs, 12th May, D'light.

STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "LAISANG" ... Thurs, 13th May, 3 p.m.

MANILA ... "LOONGSANG" ... Fri, 13th May, 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Suez and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai; sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday calling at Hoihow when indentment offers.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo calling at Hoihow when indentment offers.

BORNBO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kluat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad-Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chifu.

BANGKOK LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "LAISANG" will be despatched on or about Thursday, May 12th, at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWET-TENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGERS

Telephone No. 315.

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Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.-STRAITS. CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel ... Due Hongkong
S.S. "GLENOR" ... 15th May.
S.S. "GLENLYN" ... 19th May.
S.S. "GLENVY" ... 10th June.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel ... Leaves Hongkong ... Discharges
S.S. "GLENIFFER" ... about 28th May ... GLEN, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

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Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

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Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.

Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.

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NEEDS NO "COAXING!"
It's made right.
To write right.
That's why it's the most popular Fountain.
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WHERE IS YOURS?
TRY ONE NOW!
Sold by
JEWELLERS, STATIONERS AND IMPORTERS.
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Manufacturers, LONDON.
CATALOGUE FREE!

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

May 6th.
Bourbon, French str., 907 tons, Capt. U. Hourcade, from Saigon, with rice.—Thai Thuan.
Yoochow, British str., 1,223 tons, Capt. Wu. Tonkin, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Haiyang, British str., 1,382 tons, Capt. Walker, from Saigon, with rice.—J.C.J.L.
Zhangyang, British str., 1,350 tons, Capt. G. Hainwood, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Zhangyang, Japanese str., 1,386 tons, Capt. Yoshida, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Penang Maru, Japanese str., 3,330 tons, Capt. Aoshima, from Balikpapan, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Shantung, British str., 1,560 tons, Capt. E. Munckam, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Taiyue Maru, Japanese str., 1,224 tons, Capt. K. Aoyama, from Keelung, with coal.—Y.K.K.
Teucer, British str., 3,570 tons, Capt. A. L. Gordon, from Seattle, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Tue Yung, Chinese str., 818 tons, Capt. H. S. Kiddie, from Haiphong and Hoihow, with a general cargo.—Carmichael & Clarke.

CLEARANCES.

May 6th.
Yoochow, for Canton.
Haiyang, for Swatow.
Haiyang, for Fochow.
Haiyang, for Canton.
Zhangyang, for Hoihow.
Penang Maru, for Canton.
Shantung, for Canton.
Taiyue Maru, for Manila.

PASSENGERS.

Per s.s. *Haiyang*, on May 6th.—Mr. J. Norton.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The Barber line s.s. *Howes Castle* from New York, via ports, arrived at Shanghai on the 2nd, and is expected here on the 11th inst.
 The E. & A. Co.'s s.s. *St. Albans* left Manila for Hongkong on the 4th instant, a.m., with the outward Australian mails, and is due here to-day about 10 a.m.
 The K.M.S. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Kobe on May 5th at 4 p.m.; left there yesterday morning, and was due at Nagasaki to-day at 7 a.m.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. *Kama Maru* (European line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on May 5th, and is expected here on May 14th.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Abercos (Admiral line), from Shanghai, due May 22nd.
Anchises (Blue Funnel), due May 18th.
Bellerophon (Blue Funnel), due May 18th.
Howes Castle (Barber line), Dodwell & Co., agents, from New York, due May 11th.
Dusakoon (Blue Funnel), due May 30th.
Edmore (Admiral line), from Shanghai, due May 23rd.
Empress of Japan, due May 12th, at 7 a.m.
Kaga Maru (N.Y.K.), from London, due May 25th.
Kirin Maru (N.Y.K.), from Calcutta, due May 10th.
Machoon (Blue Funnel), due May 12th.
Muroran Maru (N.Y.K.), due May 19th.
Feria Maru (T.K.K.), due May 8th.
Shidzuoka Maru (N.Y.K.), due May 12th.
Tango Maru (N.Y.K.), from Sydney, due May 21st.
Tosa Maru (N.Y.K.), due May 7th.
Yomagata Maru (N.Y.K.), due May 7th.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:

ADDRESSES	FROM
Paladium	Kobe
Reid, Hongkong Club (4)	Kobe
Philabank	Shanghai
Thomas, Swire	Peking
Captain Perkins, Hongkong Hotel	Shanghai
Lewisohn	Shanghai
Polindor, Steamship Dock	Shanghai
Statesbank	Hankow
Yuen Ching Tai	Shanghai
Cheng Sin Nam	Shanghai
Connaght Road, O.	Shanghai
Lo Man, 16, Morrison Gap Rd.	Shanghai
Kwong On Tai	Shanghai
Yeung Titi, 100, Great Eastern Hotel (3)	Shanghai
Ngo Chow Fu	Tokio
431 (2)	Shanghai
Man Shun Loong, 17, Wing Wo Street	Yokohama
8901	Hankow
Tang Ming Keng Takee	Shanghai

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:

ADDRESSES	FROM
Chokan, 150, Rikaksei St.	Tainan
Bikaksei	Calcutta
Condens	Keelung
Comsils	Macao
Fuji	Changchun-jap
Hakata	Levallois
Imbert	Bandoung
Milliam, 40, Hajio Iemali	Shanghai
Wanhai	Shanghai
Russell	Shanghai

VETARZO
 Sole Importers of
 B. L. G. & Co. Ltd.
 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

CP O S

SAILINGS

HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

Ship	From	Due
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	May 17	June 7
EMPRESS OF ASIA	May 26	June 13
MONTEAGLE	June 14	July 8
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	June 23	July 11
EMPRESS OF ASIA	July 11	Aug. 5
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	July 18	Aug. 8
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 18	Sept. 5
MONTEAGLE	Aug. 28	Sept. 16
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	Sept. 20	Oct. 11

Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to secure the exact date of the Atlantic sailing (depart prior 30, and as far in advance as possible, their departure from the Orient. The conditions on the Atlantic are so arranged as to be the Pacific. Atlantic reservations are by arranged by letter or cable for all passengers to Europe. Frequent sailings from Montreal to Liverpool, London & Glasgow. Passengers carrying all such reservations will be issued here.

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(126)

T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
PERSIA MARU	20,000	May 14th
TAIYO MARU	12,000	May 21st
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	June 10th
TENYO MARU	22,000	June 11th
KOREA MARU	21,000	July 1st
SHINTO MARU	22,000	July 16th

* Calling at Dairen instead of Nagasaki.

† Omitting Shanghai

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALTA

CHUB, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEDO, ARICA & IQUIQUE

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 15th
RAKUYO MARU	17,500	June 10th
CHJOY MARU	...	July 11th

Cargo only

For full information regarding passengers freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

Agents at Canton:

King's Building.

Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

(74)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

Incorporated in U.S.A.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "NANKING"	S.S. "NILE"	S.S. "CHINA"
15,000 Tons	11,000 Tons	10,200 Tons

SAILING FROM

HONGKONG for SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu

S.S. "CHINA"	S.S. "NANKING"	S.S. "NILE"
May 18th	June 15th	July 13th

SAILING FROM

HONGKONG for MANILA

S.S. "NANKING"	June 4th
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SAILING FROM

HONGKONG for SINGAPORE

S.S. "CHINA"	S.S. "NILE"
July 22nd	June 25th

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

C. T. SURRIDGE

FRIEDLAND BUILDING, ICE HOUSE STREET.

TELEPHONE, PASSENGER DEPT. TEL. FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT.

No. 1934. No. 2181.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART

MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

THE STEAMSHIP

"VAN CLOON"

will be despatched to

SINGAPORE & BELAWAN-DELI, Direct.

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers

Single and double cabins

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and passage apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN.

Telephone No. 1574.

Agents.

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YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA

(THE YAMASHITA S.S. Co. Ltd.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN

KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG.

Sailing from Hongkong.

FOR HAIPHONG via Pakhoi

S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" on or about 10th May.

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" on or about 24th May.

For further particulars, please apply to—

M. KOBAYASHI,

Branch Office,

No. 37, Bonham Street, West.

Tel. No. 155.

Top Floor, King's Building,

Tel. No. 140.

CHURCH SERVICES.

UNION CHURCH (Kennedy Road).

Sunday Services, May 8th.

Morning Service at 11 a.m., Psalm 103;

Hymns, 345, 175, 297; Subject of Sermon,

"Averted Faces." Evening Service at 8

p.m., Hymns, 375, 132, 131; Subject of

Sermon, "Softening Showers." Preacher,

Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald. [115]

CHURCH OF ENGLAND MILITARY SERVICES.

Sunday, May 8th, 1921.

8 a.m., Holy Communion, Chaplain's Room.

9.45 a.m., Parade Service, Cathedral.

11 a.m., Parade Service, Mt. Austin

Barracks.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH & CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agents."ELLERMAN" LINE.
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. (LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG
S.S. "KATUNA" ... 25th May.

Subject to change without notice

For particulars of sailing & shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.
THE BANK LINE, LTD.
or to Reiss & Co., CANTON.
General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO. LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.N. CO. LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong:

"KNIGHT COMPANION"	via Panama Canal	27th May
"CITY OF SHANGHAI"	via Suez Canal	28th June
"CITY OF MADRAS"	via Suez Canal	15th June

Calls at Boston

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.For freight and particulars apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON.
REISS & CO., CANTON.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YINGCHOW"	On 7th May, 4 P.M.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & H'PHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 8th May, 9 A.M.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"HUPH"	On 9th May, 10 A.M.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"TCHOW"	On 10th May, 10 A.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & FUKUO	"SEANTUNG"	On 10th May, Noon
SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 12th May, Noon

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Fans in Saloon and 36th-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wouung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Telephone 35.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI & FOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

"TAICHING"	On 1st A.H. Stewart	TUESDAY, May, 10th, at 12 Noon
"HAILONG"	On 1st W. Cooper	FRIDAY, May, 13th, at 12 Noon
"HAILONG"	On 1st W. O. Farnmore	TUESDAY, May, 17th, at 12 Noon

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPHRAIK & CO.,
General ManagersP. & O. - British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"BILWARA"	5,378	10th May	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"NAGOYA"	7,000	13th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"PLASSY"	7,346	14th June	do.
"DELTA"	8,000	25th June	do.
"SYRIA"	9,000	2nd July	do.
"KALYAN"	9,000	5th Aug.	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TAKADA"	7,000	9th May	Calcutta via S'pore, Panga & Rangoon
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"KANOWNA"	7,000	8th May, Noon	Sandakan, Thales Island
"ST. ALBANS"	8,000	25th May	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"ST. ALBANS"	8,000	7th May	Japan direct
"ARRATON APCAR"	4,500	10th May	Japan via Shanghai
"PLASSY"	7,346	25th May	Shanghai only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Passengers measuring not more than 3 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSNOLD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central HONGKONG.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

ATLAS MARU ... Saturday, 14th May

BUENOS AIRES-RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS.

DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Sunday, 15th May.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

"KISHU MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st June.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—

Via Shanghai and Japan Regular fortnightly passenger service touching at intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Thursday, 26th May.

NEW YORK via SUEZ—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"SUMATRA MARU" ... Tuesday, 21st May.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

"SUMATRA MARU" ... Tuesday, 21st May.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOI—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 8th May.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOI

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building, (30)
Tel. Nos. 744 & 745

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer ... Arr. Hongkong from Australia ... Lv. Hongkong for Australia

SAILING SERVICE to AUSTRALIA.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A qualified Medical Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Transvaal Ports.

For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. (38)



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE

(Calling Shanghai & Japan Ports)

	From Hongkong	Arrive Seattle
S.S. "CROSEKEY" Freight only	April 19th	May 21st
S.S. "WENATCHEE"	May 31st	June 10th
S.S. "EDMORE" Freight only	May 24th	June 10th
S.S. "ELDRIDGE"	29th June	July 23rd
S.S. "WENATCHEE"	July 23rd	Aug. 18th
S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE"	Aug. 3rd	Sep. 12th

For MANILA

S.S. "WENATCHEE"	Sailing May 14th
S.S. "ABERCOSS" Freight only	Sailing May 28th

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

(Calling Kobe & Yokohama)

S.S. "MONTAGUE" Freight only	June 4th
S.S. "ABERCOSS" calling at Shanghai & Japan Ports	Sailing June 2nd

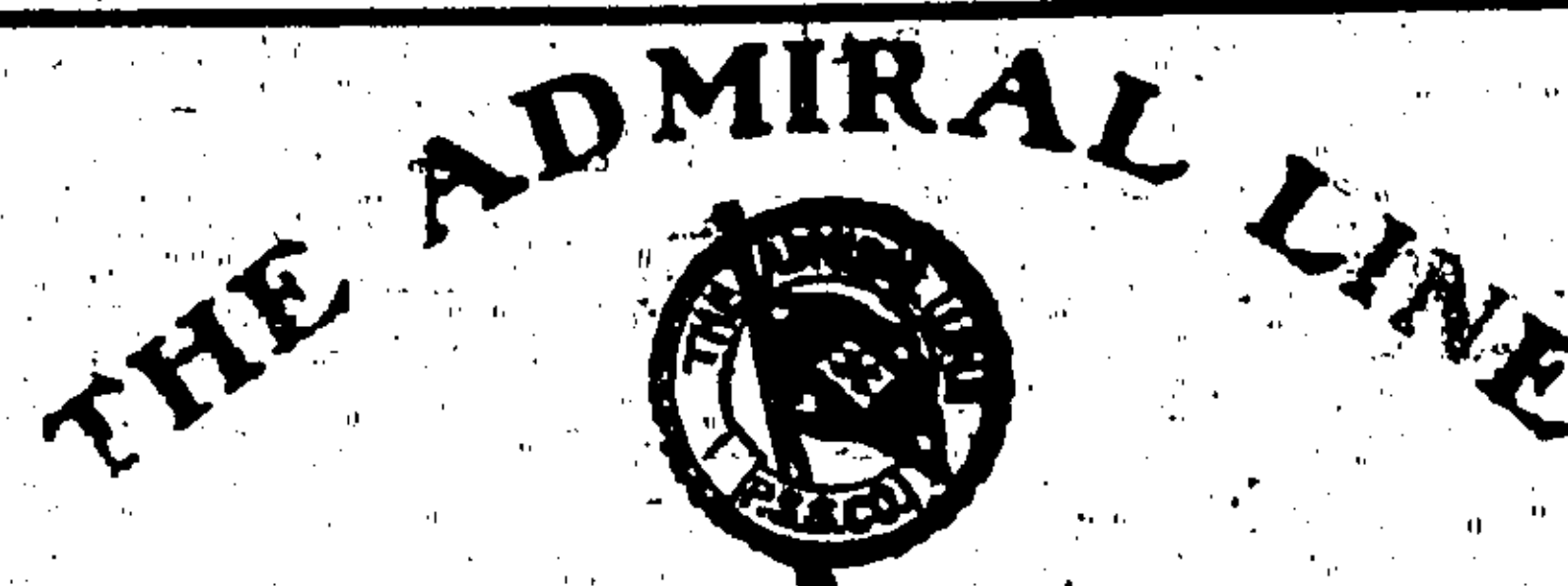
Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.

Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2478.

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions. (71)



THE PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

To & From

SAIGON-SINGAPORE-SUMATRA

JAVA PORTS

OPERATING THE FOLLOWING U.S.S.B. STEAMERS.

LAKE ONAWA ... May 19th

Through bills of lading issued to all United States, Pacific Coast and Overland Points.

For full Particulars and Rates, Apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

5th Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS BUILDING.

Tel. A.D.L. ADMIRALINE

Tel. 2477 & 2478

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "WYTHEVILLE" ... to NEW YORK ... May 9th.

S.S. "WYNIAH" ... to NEW YORK ... June 2nd.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP
LINES, INC..

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

TELEPHONE

AGENTS

5th Floor

2477 & 2478.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

(178)

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PAUL LECAT" ... 30,000	On or about 1st June
	Shanghai (only)	

MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"AMAZON" ... 15,000	On or about 10th May
	"ANDRE LEFON" ... 20,000	On or about 31st May

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

H. ROBINFUSCH,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephones 740

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"HWAH PING"

May 13th.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO. LTD.

Agents,
113, Connaught Road, Central.

Tel. 3307.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
EUROPE via Suez (Letters and News) papers London 31st Mar.)	Havanna Maru...	7th inst.
JAPAN...	Yamagata Maru...	7th inst.
MANILA and AUSTRALIA...	St. Albans...	7th inst.
JAPAN...	Tosa Maru...	7th inst.
U.S.A. and JAPAN...	Perla Maru...	8th inst.
CALCUTTA AND STRAITS...	Kirin Maru...	10th inst.
STRAITS...	Shikoku Maru...	12th inst.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Holland, Australia, and New Zealand via Thursday Island	Kanama...	Saturday, 7th. Registration... 8.45 A.M. Letters... 9.30 A.M.
Shanghai and North China...	Yingchow...	Saturday, 7th. 3.00 P.M.
Sauva...	Pharang...	Saturday, 7th. 5.00 P.M.
Japan...	Penang Maru...	Saturday, 7th. 4.00 P.M.
Saigon...	Telapach...	Saturday, 7th. 5.00 P.M.
Hobart, Port of and Haiphong...	Kaifong...	Saturday, 7th. 5.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands (Shanghai, N. China, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & South America, & EUROPE via VICTOR A.)	Suez Maru...	Saturday, 7th. Registration... 5.00 P.M. Letters... 5.30 P.M.
Japan...	Samarang Maru...	Sunday, 8th. 9.00 A.M.
Sauva, Amoy and Keelung...	Amakusa Maru...	Sunday, 8th. 9.00 A.M.
Sauva, Straits and Bangkok...	Hupei...	Monday, 9th. 9.00 A.M.
Sauva and Bangkok...	Lucio...	Tuesday, 10th. 9.00 A.M.
Sauva, Bangkok, Colombo, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India, via Dhankshodi, Bombay and Aden	Dileasa...	Tuesday, 10th. 10.31 A.M.
Sauva, Shanghai and N. China	Hangchow...	Tuesday, 10th. 11.00 A.M.
Sauva, Amoy and Fochow	Shanghai...	Tuesday, 10th. 11.00 A.M.
Sauva, Amoy and Fochow	Huiching...	Tuesday, 10th. 11.00 A.M.
Sauva, Amoy and Fochow	Takung...	Wednesday, 11th. 9.00 A.M.
Sauva, Amoy and Fochow	Waikang...	Wednesday, 11th. 5.00 P.M.
Sauva, Amoy and Fochow	Soochow...	Thursday, 12th. 11.00 A.M.
Sauva, Amoy and Fochow	Laiang...	Thursday, 12th. 2.00 P.M.
Sauva, Amoy and Fochow	Hai Loong...	Friday, 13th. 11.00 A.M.
Sauva, Amoy and Fochow	Loong...	Friday, 13th. 2.00 P.M.
Sauva, Amoy and Fochow	Nagoya...	Saturday, 14th. Registration... 8.45 A.M. Letters... 9.30 A.M.
Sauva, Amoy and Fochow	Seiyo Maru...	Sunday, 15th. 9.00 A.M.
Sauva, Amoy and Fochow	Hai Hong...	Tuesday, 17th. 11.00 A.M.
Sauva, Amoy and Fochow	Taming...	Wednesday, 18th. 3.00 P.M.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE

SHIP	DATE	DESTINATION
"AGAPENOR"	23RD MAY	London, Amsterdam & Hamburg
"MACHAON"	14TH JUNE	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"ANCHISES"	21ST JUNE	London, Amsterdam & Hamburg
"LAOMEDON"	15TH JULY	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"MENTOR"	19TH JULY	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

SHIP	DATE	DESTINATION
"TYDEUS"	20TH MAY	M'sles, Havre, L'pool & G'gow.
"HECTOR"	1ST JUNE	Liverpool & Glasgow.
"EURYADES"	9TH JUNE	Genoa, M'sles, L'pool & G'gow.
"OANFA"	17TH JUNE	Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool.

PACIFIC SERVICE

SHIP	DATE	DESTINATION
"TEUCER"	25TH MAY	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"TALHYBIUS"	15TH JUNE	
"TYNDAREUS"	6TH JULY	

NEW YORK SERVICE

SHIP	DATE	DESTINATION
"ET. COMPANION"	29TH MAY	via Panama.

HOMeward PASSENGER SERVICE

SHIP	DATE	DESTINATION
"ANCHISES"	21ST JUNE	for London.
"MENTOR"	19TH JULY	for London.

FOR FREIGHT AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

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SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

HONGKONG TIME FOR MAY.

Date	Sunrise	Sunset
May 7th	5.47 a.m.	6.53 p.m.
May 8th	5.47 a.m.	6.53 p.m.
May 9th	5.46 a.m.	6.53 p.m.
May 10th	5.45 a.m.	6.54 p.m.
May 11th	5.45 a.m.	6.54 p.m.
May 12th	5.44 a.m.	6.55 p.m.
May 13th	5.44 a.m.	6.55 p.m.
May 14th	5.43 a.m.	6.56 p.m.
May 15th	5.43 a.m.	6.57 p.m.
May 16th	5.43 a.m.	6.57 p.m.
May 17th	5.42 a.m.	6.57 p.m.
May 18th	5.42 a.m.	6.58 p.m.
May 19th	5.42 a.m.	6.58 p.m.
May 20th	5.41 a.m.	6.59 p.m.
May 21st	5.41 a.m.	6.59 p.m.
May 22nd	5.41 a.m.	6.59 p.m.
May 23rd	5.40 a.m.	7.00 p.m.
May 24th	5.40 a.m.	7.00 p.m.
May 25th	5.40 a.m.	7.1 p.m.
May 26th	5.39 a.m.	7.1 p.m.
May 27th	5.39 a.m.	7.2 p.m.
May 28th	5.38 a.m.	7.2 p.m.
May 29th	5.38 a.m.	7.2 p.m.
May 30th	5.38 a.m.	7.4 p.m.
May 31st	5.38 a.m.	7.4 p.m.
June 1st	5.38 a.m.	7.4 p.m.

C. W. JEFFRIES,
Chief Assistant.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

ON	DATE
London...	May 6th
Telegraphic Transfer...	3/6
Bank Bills, on demand...	2/5
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight...	2/5
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight...	2/5
Credita, at 4 months sight...	2/5
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight...	2/5
On Paris...	
Bank Bills, on demand...	645
Credita, 4 months sight...	700
On New York...	
Bank Bills, on demand...	514
Credita, at 60 days sight...	514
On Bombay...	
Telegraphic Transfer...	194 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand...	194 1/2
On Calcutta...	
Telegraphic Transfer...	194 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand...	194 1/2
On Shanghai...	
Bank Bills, at sight...	100
On Yokohama...	100
On Manila...	107
On Singapore...	107
On Batavia...	107
On Hongkong...	107
On Canton...	107
On Amoy...	107
On Swatow...	107
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